THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937—VOL. XXX, NO. 16

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Panay Starts Quick Steps
Suffrage Needs One Law
America's Mutual Needs

¶ **Panay "Incident"**—Swift steps lead from the banks of the Yangtse, where yellow waters swirl about the sunken hulk of the bombed U. S. gunboat Panay. Their trails lead to Washington and Tokyo. Swift acts follow the direction of these steps. President Roosevelt, with decisiveness worthy of his distinguished cousin, immediately dispatches a memorandum demanding full expression of regret, full compensation, and guarantees against future attacks. The note is presented immediately to Emperor Hirohito and quickly a formal note agreeing in principle with the major points contained in the President's representations is handed to the United States Ambassador by Japan's Foreign Minister. Japan expresses apologies, regrets, promises indemnity, and reports measures already taken to prevent recurrence of the incident.

• **Reports from Tokyo** indicate considerable agitation on the part of official Japan over the whole affair. It is felt to be particularly unfortunate since Japan's hope has been to alienate Anglo-American cordiality in the Far East, whereas the attacks on American and British gunboats and river steamers have produced the opposite effect. Another grievous phase in Japanese eyes is that the attacks indicate that younger army and navy officers of Japan are defying discipline and taking matters into their own hands. • But the decisiveness with which the matter has been handled is interpreted as a sign that it may serve to clarify Japanese-American sentiment sufficiently to prevent further "mistakes."

¶ **Womanhood Marches On** — Twenty years ago women picketeers were arrested in Washington for tramping back and forth before the White House with appeals for equal rights. This week they march before the White House with heads high and with the need for picketing past. Holding a reunion in the Cosmos Club, where the Woman's Party had headquarters prior to the passage of the suffrage amendment, the conference will emphasize the 18-word equal rights amendment, applicable throughout the United States and its possessions. Favorably reported by subcommittees in House and Senate and now before the main judiciary committees, the amendment is considered the logical sequence to the suffrage act. • Women who pay half the taxes, constitute half the voters, consider it just that they shall have completely equal rights under the law.

¶ **Canadian Fascism** — Having watched Quebec with questioning gaze ever since Premier Duplessis took the reins of provincial government from Taschereau's caloused grip, Canada now asks a definite question: Is Quebec going fascist? Invocation of the "padlock law" against two newspapers accused of disseminating doctrines of communism brings the question to a focus and leads to apprehension in Canada—for the Duplessis government is still young, it has the support of the Roman Catholic clergy, and the task of reconciling several groups of young radicals crying for nationalism. • Many Canadians argue that the best way to cure Quebec of nationalism is to allow the province to slip its mooring rope from the Dominion wharf, and try to navigate its bark alone.

¶ **Belgian Loan**—Britain lifts the barrier on foreign lending high enough to enable Belgium to pass, but prepares to drop it if necessary to discourage bankers from indulgence in this form of investment. The five-million sterling 4 per cent Belgian government loan is being placed on public sale at 97, repayable at par in 1960. Britain explains that this financial favoritism toward Belgium traces to that country's participation with Britain, France and the United States in the Tri-partite agreement of September, 1936, as well as to the fact that a large block of the sum will be used to erase Belgian obligations in London. • It's a tap on the head with a silver wand which frees Belgium from its floating indebtedness abroad.

¶ **Co-operation for Business**—Sentiment toward conciliation between government and industry, which seems to have received an impetus from the present business decline, finds more advocates each day. One of the latest is Charles West, Under Secretary of the Interior and liaison man between the White House and Congress, who proposes to the Ohio Club in New York that American business further a conference of government, labor and industry to promote general progress. His proposal matches one made by Colby Chester last week who advocated initiation of such a parley by the government. Mr. West lays the present recession to a "fear psychology" which the spirit of co-operation involving mutual compromise would tend to alleviate. • The overcoming of fear is desirable at all times, but a better motive than the hope of profit is the satisfaction of displaying moral courage.

Exit Italy: Where Stands the League?

Wide World — Symbol of Peace Contrasted With Military Display

The Imposing Home of the League of Nations at Geneva (Above) Was Erected Upon the Ideal of Collective Action for Peaceful Solution of World Issues. A Reminder of War Service Appears Below—a Military Review at Tomb of the Unknown Italian Soldier at Rome

Stands as a bulwark of democracy, and its ideals of conciliation, mediation and disarmament assure permanent need.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations leaves the world asking how that body stands, now that Japan, Germany and Italy—the three most powerful expansionist nations—remove themselves from its activities, leaving only three of the first-class powers, Britain, France and Russia, to man its council table.

Are the defections a shattering blow to the League? Are all its great aims, as Italy's editor Gayda says, "relegated to the attic"? Or are these departures rather in the nature of a vigorous but salutary pruning, for purposes of faster growth hereafter?

The general feeling in London and Paris, following Signor Mussolini's highly dramatized pronouncement on Saturday night, is that Rome's departure, in view of her non-co-operative attitude during the past 18 months, makes little change in the League's situation, one way or another. At the same time it is generally admitted that the League plant does not improve with too extensive pruning. The society of nations is essentially a universal body.

Although not always recognized as such, the League assumed a place as part and parcel of the democratic faith—for democracy, not being a war-maker, needs special means of defense, and such defense, as is generally admitted today, can only be complete with universal renunciation of armed aggression and with a system of security by collective action.

Universal Basis Needed

To attain this security fairly and permanently implies, as far as possible, a universal basis. Without this basis the League lays itself open to the charge—a charge that is actually being made against it today by the fascist leaders—of being the instrument of a particular group.

The British Government has been, and still is, working hard to get Germany, the most potent of the dissidents, back into the League, even at the price of concessions on the colonial issue.

League circles, however, question whether for the present limited action by such nations as are loyal to Geneva's ideals would not be preferable to no action at all by a more universal group at cross purposes with itself. They point to the fiasco of the Brussels Conference—summoned at the instance of the League to deal with the Far Eastern conflict—when the attitude of the Italian representative, acting in support of the Japanese invader, served to block all possible action.

The League's difficulties with fas-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

President Plans To Extend Scope Of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—President Roosevelt will extend the merit system to thousands in the federal service who are now exempted and he will do this in the next two or three months unless Congress enacts legislation anticipating this action.

This was the unqualified statement of Charles West, Under Secretary of the Interior, when he was asked what was to be done about civil service, the extension of which the President, the Democrats and the Republicans have promised fruitlessly for the last five years. This statement by Mr. West, made following the session of the Ohio Club of New York, indicated that the President does not intend to submit to the present revolt of certain senators, who have repudiated their platform pledge on civil service.

Mr. West said that the President was making "fine headway" in his preparations to extend the merit system and that action will definitely be taken unless Congress assumes the lead. Extension of the civil service by executive order, while it would not represent a permanent step, nevertheless would create a situation that would impose a special onus upon any Congress that nullified the order. In general, the hope for permanent legislation would be vastly improved following an executive order.

The prospect is thus greatly improved for those civil service forces who have watched the Senate Postoffice Committee pigeonhole the Ramspeck civil service postoffice measure in favor of the McKellar bill that would place higher class postmasters under political control.

Civil service authorities announced that the President would find powerful support in the nation, if he elects to extend civil service by executive order. If Congress chooses to fight the President on this issue there is no doubt where the public will be found, according to civil service reformers.

CCC Orders Closing Of 104 Camps Dec. 31

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, announced suspension of 104 camps, effective Dec. 31. Suspensions leave 1500 camps in operation, manned by nearly 250,000 men and boys.

Mr. Fechner said approximately 32,000 vacancies will be filled to bring the enrollment to a maximum strength of 280,000 for the period beginning in January. Enrollees now assigned to the camps to be closed, Mr. Fechner said, will be transferred to other camps.

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Granary Program Faces Opposition Of Farm Bureau

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—On the question of how big an ever normal granary can be and still be normal, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who have worked closely together on the new farm bill, disagreed openly and without ill-will at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau here yesterday.

Mr. O'Neal has been known for his close friendship with the Administration, and has even been criticized in some quarters for giving too complete support to the New Deal, although these critics admit that his policy has resulted in getting for his organization much that it wanted. At this meeting, however, he took issue with his friends at Washington.

Opposes Wallace

This criticism was in the form of an "insert" to his annual address, added to the printed copy of his speech after news of the passage of the farm bill in the House of Representatives reached here. Speaking of efforts of the Farm Bureau group to get the House bill amended, Mr. O'Neal said:

"We even had to oppose our own Secretary of Agriculture whom we honor and respect for his great constructive work on behalf of agriculture. Secretary Wallace favors big granary supplies, and we just can't go along with him on that idea."

Mr. Wallace did not attempt a rebuttal, but outlined his ever normal granary plan. He said that farmers might well offer it as their contribution to the national welfare, and expressed the hope that a workable farm bill would still be forthcoming from the conference committe of the two houses. But he didn't hope for a perfect bill, he said.

"Farm bills have to be improved year by year, like automobiles," was his comment.

Mr. O'Neal, on the other hand, saw reason for grave concern in the ever normal granary provisions of the House bill because, he said, "big supplies will mean low market prices."

"If you undertake to give the farmer the difference between mar-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

In the Boston Section:

Winter sets in on high seas adding to fishermen labor shortage.

Glass houses an imminent possibility, glass maker says in interview.

Mansfield and Bay State leaders protest Czech trade agreement in Washington; ask higher tariff.

Everett puts clamps on beano as half-way control measures fail.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 13

Incidentally—

Bicycling Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BESSEMER, Ala. — This city claims to be the only one in the United States having a mayor who rides a bicycle while tending to municipal affairs. Jap Bryant, a bicycle dealer, was elected to this post recently. He "wore out" two bicycles canvassing for office, so when he was elected city employees presented him with a brand new wheel.

Mayor Bryant may be seen almost any day, pedaling up and down the streets as he inspects street work, park improvements and visits police and fire stations. Since he has set the example some of the other city employees have taken to bicycles, including the policemen.

Election 'Joker'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—"Just for fun" and "advertising," the day before the municipal election at the city of Franklin, a few miles south of here, Fred O. Meeker, a business man, had several hundred cards printed telling the public he was a candidate for Chief of Fun. When the ballots were counted it was found that several hundred voters had written in Mr. Meeker's name and the "office." He had the printer run him some more cards. These show Mr. Meeker as "Chief, Department of Fun." Incidentally, the voters elected the city marshall by the "write in" method, too.

Something to Crow About

LA CROSSE, Wis. (AP)—Tim, a black Polish bantam owned by Bert's Bantamland of Everett, Wash., has something more to crow about.

Tim unofficially broke his world's crowing championship record during the annual winter show of the La Crosse Poultry Association by crowing 25 times in 10 minutes. Tim's championship achievement was 24.

New Deal Trees?

NEW YORK (AP)—About 1000 New York families will have Christmas trees this year produced by President Roosevelt.

As hundreds of thousands of trees poured into railroad yards, the President's Hyde Park estate contributed 1000 miniature "table trees" to the market.

Robin Turns Snowbird

LAKEWOOD, N. Y. (AP)—Blizzard item: Police Chief Max E. Ehmke of this Chautauqua Lake Village said he saw a robin perched atop an auto as the western New York snowstorm abated here.

Business Lead In Conciliation Asked by West

Must Work With Labor and Government, Roosevelt Aide Declares

Parley Advised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—A suggestion that American business initiate a conference of government, labor and industry to correct misunderstandings and promote concerted progress is made by Charles West, Under-Secretary of the Interior, and liaison man between the White House and Congress.

This proposal came after he had generalized the need for co-operation among these elements of the nation in an address before the Ohio Society of New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night.

An overture for a conciliation conference has thus been made by both Government and business, for last week Colby Chester, chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, made a similar suggestion before the Congress of American Industry, only his recommendation was for the Government to initiate the parley.

Mr. West insisted that real implementation of current talk of co-operation was badly needed to remove the atmosphere of fear and distrust that had been generated, sometimes inadvertently, sometimes with deliberate intent.

It was Mr. West's contention that the present recession had been caused in part by unwise business practices and by deliberate propaganda from certain segments of industry—propaganda that has flooded Washington and the nation with alarmist pamphlets. These, he said, created "a fear psychology" leading directly to the break in the stock market.

Unwise Practices Cited

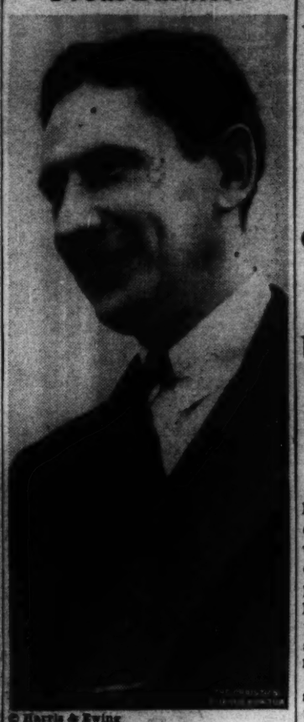
Elaborating his assertion of unwise business practices, Mr. West said that business in the early months of the year sought to capitalize certain factors and to lay inventories greater than the existing level of income could support. It was the old story of pre-depression days over again, he declared.

The Under-Secretary recognized that co-operation was a mutual proposition involving compromises from both sides, and it was with the idea of achieving such compromises that he suggested the feasibility of business calling a conference of its own representatives, those of government and those of labor.

As for the problem of business, Mr. West insisted that it was one of business attaining some degree of self-control through its own associations and representative bodies. He said that this effort toward self-government need not be as binding as the NRA codes but that it might achieve a structure that would en-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 7)

Prods Business



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Charles West

White House Liaison Man, Who Urges Business to Take Lead for Conciliation Parley With Government and Labor

Padlocking Law In Quebec Seen As Fascist Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 13—By invoking the "padlock law" against two newspapers, Premier Duplessis has made a definite swing to right and has defined clearly a course which many observers here believe may one day bring him to the point of offering active support to fascist groups now at work in Quebec.

While the Premier's official acts often have been regarded as undemocratic, he has attempted, during the 16 months of his administration, to steer a middle course between the policies of the fiery, young nationalists with their banners and slogans and the body of reform opinion which demanded a greater Government control of business and a wide program of public utilities.

Power to Government

Like all powerful and successful political leaders in Quebec, Mr. Duplessis has had the support of the Roman Catholic Church. It is believed to have been Cardinal Villeneuve who advised him in the framing of the padlock law. This legislation gave the Government power to lock any building where the doctrines of communism or bolshevism were being taught or discussed.

The definition of communism was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

New Note to Tokyo; Japanese Planning Vast Exploitation

China Program Includes Harnessing of the Yellow River

U. S.-British Aid Seen Imperative

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—One of the largest reconstruction programs ever undertaken anywhere in the world is planned by Japan for the exploitation of China as soon as peace is established there, it was learned authoritatively here today. It includes political stabilization and sweeping industrial development.

The industrial program is aimed at making China pay for her own rehabilitation, political and economic, since Japan is not financially able to bear so vast a burden costing many billions of yen.

The undertaking is divided into two phases, both completely correlated and indivisibly linked for simultaneous furtherance. The only fly in the ointment is where the money will come from to start it. There are conceivably only two places in the world today where it could be obtained—the United States and Great Britain—and popular sentiment strongly influencing the governments of both nations is admitted even by authorized Japanese spokesmen to be hostile to extending any helpful hand to Nippon in her conquest of the Chinese Republic.

Must Satisfy U. S. and Britain

One of the foremost international bankers in the world told this interviewer here today that no foreign loan could be floated either in this country or in England without the approval of Washington and Downing Street. It was made clear that Japan must do more than force China to sign a peace treaty. Tokyo will have to make that treaty satisfactory to the British Government and the Roosevelt Administration. In the vernacular of the day, the Japanese "cannot have their cake and eat it, too."

The political program which Japan will follow in China will, it was said in quarters known to be informed, provide, first, for the setting up of a friendly government in Peking and thereafter an equally friendly government in each of the 21 provinces of China proper, and, second, to mobilize under these provincial overlords native forces which would enable them to keep the peace in the territory assigned to them to govern. The central power in Peking would be upheld by a similar force, augmented by Japanese military units.

The reasons for this, it was ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Inexcusable Nature of Attack on Panay Is Stressed by Hull

Firm U. S. Attitude Impresses Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Backing up and supplementing President Roosevelt's terse and personally drafted memorandum on the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay, Secretary of State Cordell Hull has instructed Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo to make full representations regarding the entire affair to the Japanese Government, stressing the inexcusable character of the bombing and insisting both on indemnification and guarantees against repetition.

The text of a formal note to Japan from the United States Government, made public today, discloses even more than the brief Presidential memorandum the extreme forcefulness of the American attitude toward Japan.

Upholds Rights

Far from evidencing any disposition to temporize, it upholds specific, tangible American rights in China in strong terms and makes it clear that under no circumstances will the United States tolerate Japan's interference with American rights and safety.

Meanwhile in Tokyo the Japanese Government has delivered to the American Ambassador a note apologizing for the Panay incident, drafted prior to the first American protest. It offers indemnification and steps to prevent recurrence of similar mistakes.

The details of the bombing of the Panay are contained for the first time in their official form in the subsequent American note. It refers to repeated assurances by Japanese officials that precautions would be taken against further violation of "the rights of the United States." It points to repeated violations of these rights, and it concludes that the United States "requests and expects of the Japanese Government a formally recorded expression of regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnification; and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will insure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatever."

One notable omission in the Hull note was any reference to disciplining or punishing the Japanese officers or aviators responsible for the bombing. Some authorities here considered this omission a significant weakness in the note. They felt that the American Government, holding a very strong position, should have pressed even harder and demanded such punishment, not particularly of the aviators but of their superior staff officers. They conclude that the bombing was due either to poor discipline, or to a poorly drafted general order to destroy all shipping on the Yangtse. It is recalled that Great Britain, at the time of the machine-gunning of Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to China, demanded punishment.

Sequence of Attacks

As to the actual attack on the U. S. S. Gunboat Panay and three Standard Oil Co. tankers, the Hull note states that "three Japanese bombing planes, six Japanese fighting planes, six Japanese bombing planes, and two Japanese bombing planes, in sequence, made attacks which resulted in the damaging of one of the American steamers, and the sinking of the U. S. S. Panay and the other two steamers."

The formal representations followed swiftly on presentation to the Japanese Ambassador here yesterday of a memorandum from President Roosevelt himself which requested that the Emperor Hirohito be informed of his shock and concern.

Taken together these steps disclose a determination to maintain specific American rights far stronger than would have been expected a week ago. The submission of American foreign policy to Japanese violation of the integrity of China as guaranteed by the Nine Power Pact had led observers to assume a disposition to concede that western interests are on the way to exclusion from China.

"Incontestable" Right

No such disposition is disclosed today. China's integrity may be gone. But Secretary Hull makes it very clear that the destroyed American vessels were "in the Yangtse River by uncontested and incontestable right."

One explanation, and an important basis, for the vigor of the attitude is the extent to which the Japanese attack was inexcusable. It is admitted that the Japanese military authorities had been informed of the position of the American ships. They admit themselves that there was no justification for the attack. There is a further explanation of major importance. The integrity of China is the concern of a group of nations. The rights of Americans in China is the concern solely of the United States. Group action to protect group interests is

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Intimate Message From Washington

White House Makes History—Handling of Panay Incident by President and Secretary Hull—Japan's Apologies Help Cool Situation

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 14

During five brief hours yesterday, history was made here in Washington. Perhaps readers will be interested in going behind the scenes to see just how foreign policy evolves in a crisis. There was a swiftness, boldness, and dispatch about the behaviour of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull in their handling of the Panay incident that deserves to be recorded. The two make an extraordinary pair.

First, the President and his Secretary of State discussed the incident intermittently over the telephone Sunday evening, and until the early hours of Monday morning. At 11:45 Sunday night, Secretary Hull cabled to Tokyo virtually asking for an apology and referring to "the imperative need to take every precaution against further attacks against American vessels or personnel."

But things really began to move on Monday morning. The President is a late sleeper. But by 10 a. m. his secretaries were with him, and to Secretary Early—for transmission to the press—Mr. Roosevelt gave a brief but lucid historical summary of the United States' position on the Yangtse, an argument that the Panay, by evacuating American citizens and going up-river from Nanking was really seeking to avoid being involved, and had appealed—in order that his policy might have greater force toward Japan—against making the issue a domestic political football. All of which Mr. Early had given to the press a little after 10:30 in the morning.

The President's "Chit"

Meantime, Secretary Hull was closeted with his advisers. At noon he came over to the White House. The President handed him a memorandum or "chit," initialed "F. D. R.," drafted by himself between appointments that morning, of which the text is as follows:

The White House, Washington

Memorandum handed to the Secretary of State at 12:30 p. m., Dec. 13, 1937.

Please tell the Japanese Ambassador when you see him at 1 o'clock:

1. That the President is deeply shocked and concerned by the news of indiscriminate bombing of American and other non-Chinese vessels on the Yangtse, and that he requests that the Emperor be so advised.
2. That all the facts are being assembled and will shortly be presented to the Japanese Government.
3. That in the meantime it is hoped the Japanese Government will be considering definitely for presentation to this Government:
   A. Full expressions of regret and proffer of full compensation;
   B. Methods guaranteeing against a repetition of any similar attack in the future.

F. D. R.

That was a remarkable diplomatic document, showing the extent to which—on occasion—Mr. Roosevelt is his own Foreign Minister, although Secretary Hull and his experts were constantly in the picture. With immense zest, the President was flinging himself into the crisis, taking advantage of his vicarious experiences during the World War. It is at intense moments like this—as during the exciting hundred days after his inauguration on March 4, 1933—that the President is most a Roosevelt and, on the whole, most successful.

Secretary Hull duly delivered his message to Ambassador Saito, who went to even less usual lengths when he admitted that "the American authorities had informed the Japanese of the position of the American vessels, and that therefore the bombing was a very grave blunder."

This instant and amazingly humble apology—the astounding language for a sovereign power to use in describing the act of its armed forces as "a very grave blunder"—is another footnote for the history books. While the Ambassador was making his amends at the State Department, other Japanese were carrying the same ashy message to the War and Navy departments. An embassy telephone operator was even calling around to the newspaper offices—we got such a call—referring to the regrettable incident, and cancelling a tea party the naval attache, Captain Kobayashi, was holding that very afternoon.

Gave Out the Text

Then the State Department gave out the text of the President's memorable "chit"; furnished the texts of Secretary Hull's first cable to Ambassador Grew at Tokyo and his reply—both revealing and comprehensive documents. For a few hours around noon yesterday, news was coming so thick and fast from the prime Washington sources that this bureau was hard put to it to transmit it all to Boston. For meantime, of course, senators were in full voice. Their views were astonishingly diversified. Perhaps the sanest expression, a good common-sense analysis, came from the only real orientalist in the Senate, Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, who has studied and taught in the Far East. He said:

"If Japan has accepted responsibility and apologizes there is not much more that the United States can do. You can't go to war with a nation which admits it was wrong. Of course there will be a demand by the public for getting all such boats out of there in order to avoid such incidents, but that is the last thing we want to do with boats of this particular kind. The Panay was there on a mission of mercy and performing exactly the duty for which we have such boats there."

But then, Senator Thomas is only an authority on the Far East. Other senators were far more positive, far less tolerant and sensible. But no matter what anybody said—from the White House to the lobbies of Congress—it seemed clear that the American people were coolly surveying the situation, and are not going to war. To this mood, Japan's instant apologies contributed their part.

Housing Program Meets Qualified Approval

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Leaders in national organizations interested in stimulating home building and others concerned with the problem here have received the President's message on this subject with qualified approval.

All declare the objectives outlined in the message are fine. Most of them agree that certain recommendations for setting the building industry in motion are practical but that others are not. Which points they support and which they contest depend pretty much on the peculiar economic position of the speakers, or on their particular interests.

Real estate and labor groups join in commending the financial recommendations made by the President. The proposal to reduce interest rates on certain types of home construction to 5½ per cent and to cut the down-payment on homes costing $6000 or less to 10 per cent of the value they consider a good one—if it can be done.

Wide Divergences

On the other hand, there is wide divergence on the question of a possible reduction in material and labor costs. The hope of increased production and therefore of a bigger yearly wage is not sufficient to tempt organized labor to consider hourly or daily wage cuts. While the Illinois Manufacturers' Association comes out with a long statement that boils down to the assertion that reduced labor costs are just what is needed, spokesmen for the building trades protest, saying labor expense is a small part of the cost of a modern home, that cities that have the lowest union rates don't have the greatest building activity, and that a yearly rate is "just a pretty rainbow," and not practicable.

Most enthusiastic of the responses to the message as a whole is that of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

"President Roosevelt's brief and practical message to Congress strikes at the root of important problems," its president, Paul E. Stark of Madison, Wis., declared. "If Congress acts to put the President's proposals into effect, substantial help for home building should result."

Aside from the general business situation, the factor which plays the biggest part in stimulating building is the monthly carrying cost of home ownership and of rental housing, Mr. Stark declared. The President's recommendation for cheaper financing, according to Mr. Stark, strikes at the problem at strategic points.

Do Not Go Far Enough

To Herbert U. Nelson, vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the President's financial recommendations are not far-reaching enough. In a book just published, "'New Homes in Old Countries," Mr. Nelson declares that European experience shows that the first two requirements for any housing program would have to be "the lifting of half the tax load from homes and the cutting in two of financing charges."

An almost opposite view is expressed by staff members of the United States Building and Loan League, which has its headquarters here. While the League praises the President for his "courageous and realistic attitude in facing problems of construction costs," it does not go along with him on his mortgage recommendations.

What he proposes to do, it was said at League headquarters, is a move in the direction of putting commercial banks in the mortgage lending field, and this is something the Building and Loan people have continuously opposed.

Some Double Expenses

Staff members of another national association here expressed some doubts as to the workability of the President's plan. At headquarters of the National Association of Housing Officials the opinion was expressed that by lowering interest and increasing the percentage of value which can be borrowed on an insured mortgage to 90 per cent on small homes, the government would not be establishing terms which would invite capital into the construction field.

However, a practical builder of homes here takes issue with this argument. John Mills, chairman of the board of Mills and Sons, who build houses in quantity lots and sell them to families, insists that such terms would be attractive.

Good Business

"The proposal to permit maximum loans of 90 per cent real value is not merely attractive, it is good business," said Mr. Mills. "For generations, the families of modest incomes have been purchasing homes with a 10 per cent down payment.

"True, there have been second, and often third, mortgages, but in whatever the form, the purchaser, after paying 10 per cent cash, has assumed a 90 per cent or greater obligation.

"The evil of the situation was that the home buyer had to make independent payments on each of his two or three forms of obligations. . . . Had these homes been financed as proposed by the President's recent message by a single lien over a long period of years, almost none of these home-buying ventures would have failed to pay out in full. . . .

"Backed by the federal guarantee as proposed, the market for this class of securities should be practically unlimited."

Labor leaders here, like the real estate people, appreciate the President's effort to set the building industry in motion, but they see difficulties in the way. Patrick F. Sullivan, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council, said his group was opposed to any annual wage plan if it reduced hourly rates.

IN NEW YORK

Enjoy THE SHELTON HOTEL'S "Added" Attractions

The Shelton's added attractions bring it out of the average hotel class.

A swimming pool, gymnasium, solarium, library are here for YOUR enjoyment.

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Girl Scouts—500,000 Santas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Nearly 500,000 Girl Scouts throughout the United States are busy with brush and paint, needle and thread, hammer and nails, popcorn and string, sugar and spice in a determined effort to bring Christmas cheer to shut-ins, elderly people, and underprivileged children.

They are dressing dolls, practicing Christmas carols, making cookies and candies to fill stockings for children in day nurseries and at neighborhood settlement houses, fashioning favors for parties for these children, and stringing popcorn to be hung on trees for birds.

The most ambitious carol singing program in the vicinity of New York city is scheduled for Dec. 23 in Queens, where the whole borough is to be made to ring with the voices of the carollers from 6 to 8:30 o'clock at night. Two thousand girls are rehearsing traditional songs, including those in Latin and German. In groups of about 40 the girls will start out singing along the way toward one of ten central locations in each of which there will be a Christmas party.

Brooklyn, which has the second largest Girl Scout council in the country, reports that members of 80 troops are filling stockings to be given away, six troops are to give parties for poor children, and others are at work on layettes.

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Dr. Chi Meng
Director of China Institute in America

World Institute Told of European Church Conflicts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Dec. 14—Discussing the struggles between state and church in Russia, Italy and Germany, its causes and possible consequences, Dr. Adolph Keller of Zurich University last evening closed a day's discussions of European problems by the Institute of World Affairs.

Dr. Keller remarked that during recent years in Europe the state has appeared to be taking revenge on the church for the limitations which the church successfully imposed on secular governments throughout the Middle Ages. In Russia, where importation of the Bible is prohibited and where private confession, but no propaganda, is permitted, Bolshevism itself coristitutes, according to Dr. Keller, a sort of mimicry of the Christian religion.

Bolshevism he defined as not simply a political doctrine but a synthesis between western Marxism and Russian mysticism. The Orthodox Church, which sometimes pretended to know more about Christianity than Jesus himself, has come to an end, he said, but Russian mothers are still inculcating in their children a new and more genuine Christianity.

In Italy, Dr. Keller said, Mussolini speaks of two sovereignties, that of church and that of state. Fascism recognizes the Roman Catholic Church as the official state religion, he continued, but grants a measure of liberty to other religions. But the policy of the Italian state is a policy of compromise which, Dr. Keller said, contains the germ of future conflicts.

The religious basis of national socialist state in Germany was described by Dr. Keller as a form of biological mysticism in association with the heroic life-ideal championed by Hitler. There, he said, the confessional church continuing the tradition of reformation, as well as the Roman Catholic Church, is opposed not so much to the Fuhrer and his political organization as to the ideology behind it. The German church, Dr. Keller said, is answering the state with silence or with compromise, but "with deep rethinking of the church and re-thinking of the relations between church and states."

The only other speaker on the evening's program besides Dr. Keller was Dr. Graham Stuart, professor of political science at Stanford University, who has just returned from some months in Europe, where he lectured at the Graduate Institute of International Affairs in Geneva. Comparing Europe in 1914 and today, he sketched factors making for war and for peace and concluded that "Great Britain is the brake on the European war juggernaut, but one brake is not enough. In a struggle between dictatorships and democracies, the United States cannot remain a disinterested spectator. Our support thrown openly, unreservedly, and promptly in the balance for peace may save the world from its drive towards destruction."

Adamantios Th. Polyzoides of the University of Southern California, conducting the afternoon round table on press and radio in world affairs, paid glowing tributes to The Christian Science Monitor for its concise interpretative treatment of international news. Mr. Polyzoides said he considers that Americans, during the last few years, have become much more critical of and less susceptible to foreign propaganda.

Airline Companies Adopt New And Rigid Safety Provisions

News of Aviation

Full weather information for air passengers who request it will be one of the policies inaugurated by American Airlines, one of a number of safety provisions to be tried by American air transport companies during the coming winter.

United Air Lines according to a policy outlined in its operations manual now requires its pilots to maintain an altitude sufficient to clear the highest terrain over airways designated anywhere from 50 to 100 miles wide. "Flight analysers" which record automatically the altitudes maintained by planes during flight, rates of climb and descent and other necessary information. Fuel loads are also being carried sufficient to carry the planes twice the distance of their scheduled flights.

Cancellation of flights in the prospect of "unfavorable" weather, data which will be available to passengers, is contemplated; addition of an hour to westbound schedules by United; guaranteed minimum monthly pay by United pilots; installation of static-supressing radio equipment; de-icing apparatus, and 50 per cent reserve power in engines are some of the other facets in the winter safety program of domestic American airlines.

* * *

Gas for Planes

As a balloon becomes a rigid structure with considerable strength when blown up, so Prof. Robert Goddard, noted rocket experimenter of Clark University, has adapted the same principle to lessen the weight of plane wings while at the same time maintaining their strength and rigidity.

According to his patent claims Professor Goddard's invention "contemplates the use in aircraft construction of hollow frame members or other units from thin sheet metal and the provision for maintaining a substantial pneumatic or gaseous pressure within such members, whereby stiffness is greatly increased."

The desired internal pressure," the patent states, "may be secured by admitting compressed air to the members, or by the use of hydrogen or helium, where a greater saving in weight is desired."

Professor Goddard's invention involves for purposes of obtaining further lightness the covering of plane wings with a "sandwich of two thin sheets of metal filled with kapok or similar substance."

* * *

Amelia's Book

"Last Flight," Amelia Earhart's book just released, leaves one rather with a sense of high adventure in which there is full knowledge of the risks involved.

The book, which would have been "World Flight," had she landed on what she herself called the "fantastically tiny target" of Howland Island in the south Pacific, while principally devoted to the notes which she took while on her equator globe girdling flight summarizes her earlier flights across the Atlantic, both with the "Friendship" and alone, her Pacific flight and her Mexico flight.

One realizes that the "bonanza" days of aviation—those days in 1927 when fliers with reputation were seeking and often found backing for transatlantic flights are over. For where today would one find the backing for an Atlantic flight such as Amelia herself records. As a social worker in Boston she was called to the telephone one day and asked if she was interested in doing something dangerous in the air. Finally convinced that her caller was not joking she arranged an appointment that evening and was asked, "Would you like to fly the Atlantic?" From that "yes" came the "Friendship" flight and the key to further opportunities to aviation.

* * *

Flying Brevities

Bruno Mussolini, second son of Premier Mussolini of Italy, and Maj. Attilo Biseo, will lead a squadron of three planes on a propaganda flight to South America it is learned. They will go first to Buenos Aires and afterward visit several other South American republics.

* * *

A new Ryan sport plane, the S-C, built by the same company which constructed Lindbergh's "Spirit of St. Louis," claims a top speed of 150 miles an hour using a 150-horsepower engine, a crusing speed of 135 miles an hour and a landing speed of 45 miles an hour. It can carry three passengers and 50 pounds of baggage, has a range of 500 miles on a fuel capacity of 37 gallons of gasoline and three gallons of oil. Claimed also are safe flying characteristics and 180-degree vision for the pilot.

* * *

Sunday dinners for a hotel owner at Katherine, in the far "out back" territory of Northern Australia are catered by plane from an Adelaide firm 1500 miles away. The plane, on a regular air mail service, leaves Adelaide on Saturday and arrives at Katherine a few hours before dinner on Sunday.

* * *

A 9000-mile non-stop flight by a British Royal Air Force squadron is planned between London and Sydney, New South Wales, in celebration of the sesquicentennial of that city in 1938. Military bombers constructed on the "Geodetic" principle may be used if exhaustive tests planned soon show them suitable for the long flight.

* * *

Charges of having no de-icing equipment lodged against Imperial Airways recently made in the British House of Commons are recalled as a report now shows that the problem is being attacked by the company. Instead of the wing "overshoes" used by American companies, Imperial is experimenting with a paste of rubbery consistency known as "kilfrost" applied to the plane parts where ice would be liable to collect. Used on a trans-Atlantic experimental flight, one flight captain reported that use of this paste had left a coating sufficient to assure de-icing even after two hours of blinding rain which he had encountered on the journey.

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Awards in Safety Contest To Include Many Fields

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Cash awards of $10,000 will be made to newspaper men, teachers, college students and high school students in the second annual contest conducted by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation, according to an announcement by the foundation, established in 1936 by the Commercial Investment Trust Corporation to aid in the reduction of motor accidents.

Awards to newspaper men, to be paid to reporters, editorial writers, cartoonists and photographers for "significant productions in their special lines during 1937 tending to give the most aid in the movement for reduction of traffic and highway accidents," have a total value of $2500. Any regular employee of any newspaper or newspaper syndicate in the United States is eligible to participate if engaged in either of the four branches of work covered by the awards.

Awards for Newspapermen

"In giving recognition to newspapermen, the C. I. T. Safety Foundation intends to express its conviction that the important role played by reporters, editorial writers, cartoonists and camera men in all public and civic movements is too often accepted as a matter of course and is not accorded a due measure of reward," the announcement says.

For the greatest effort in traffic safety during the year, the foundation will make a grand award of $5000 "to any citizen of the United States . . . or any organization."

Teacher awards are open to employees of American pcivate or public schools and will be made for the best and most complete and original plans for teaching traffic safety.

Special Awards Planned

Students in senior colleges and universities may submit theses of not more than 5000 words on the subject of traffic safety. Senior high school students are required to submit original essays of not more than 750 words.

Special awards will be made for work in radio and motion pictures which tends to promote safety in traffic. The prizes will be bronze plaques.

Candidates for awards must submit entries by Dec. 31, 1937, to the foundation, which has its office at 1 Park Avenue, New York. Winners will be announced as soon after Jan. 1, 1938, as possible, it was said. A board of judges consisting of at least three persons, of which one is to be an editor and another a traffic authority, appointed by the C. I. T. Safety Foundation, will have authority to pass on all material and determine all awards.

Housing Program Pushed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—At a press conference today, Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, said the Administration is concentrating on the housing program in its effort to meet the business recession.

At the same time, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee referred the President's big new housing program to a subcommittee for final consideration prior to making its report to the Senate.

Both chambers are rushing housing legislation which has encountered less opposition than almost any other administration bill now before Congress.

"I believe the housing program is the most effective means of combating the recession," Mr. Ickes said. "I believe that program is sufficient within itself to accomplish our purpose."

Mr. Ickes expressed confidence that private capital would co-operate with the Government in stimulating house construction, and said the program would be impossible without such co-operation.

"I have believed for four years that a building program is necessary for national prosperity," he said. "Many of the difficulties that we faced four years ago are not present now. In 1933 private capital was scared of its own shadow. It was not then possible to interest it in housing. That difficulty has been removed. Business is no longer afraid."

Mr. Ickes said that construction costs are still "pretty high" and that he is hopeful a program can be devised whereby annual income of labor can be increased through added working time and some diminution of hourly wage rates. Both labor and contractors, Mr. Ickes thinks, will co-operate with the Government.

The Senate subcommittee which now receives the housing bill consists of Senators Robert J. Bulkley, Robert F. Wagner, Francis T. Maloney, Prentiss M. Brown, Frederick Steiwer, George L. Radcliffe, Herbert E. Hitchcock and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.

Incidently, Secretary Ickes confirmed reports today that his private telephone line had been tapped. He said he had made no effort to find out "who was snooping on me."

"A dictaphone was attached to my telephone line several weeks ago, but I had it removed as soon as I found it out," Mr. Ickes said.

He said he had a "pretty good idea" who tapped his wire, but that he was not "very much worried" about it.

Co-op Work in S.C. Schools?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUMTER, S. C.—At the conclusion of its eighth annual meeting here, the South Carolina State Grange chose D. B. Anderson of Moore head of the organization for next year and adopted a resolution urging installation of courses in co-operative work in all public schools.

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Abolition of Transit Board Major Aim of Citizens' Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Abolition of the New York State Transit Commission is placed at the head of the list of the legislative program for which the Citizens' Union will work next year, according to William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the union, yesterday. In this the Union, one of the most influential civic organizations in New York, joins with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in urging the Legislature to scrap the transit body, which has been in constant dispute with the Fusion Administration during the four years of the LaGuardia mayoralty.

An impasse was reached when the commission rejected the Transit unification report by Judge Samuel Seabury and A. A. Berle Jr., City Chamberlain, who were named by the Mayor to study the situation and to offer definitive proposals for city ownership and operation of the transit facilities here.

The Union in its legislative program aims declares that the commission is "the chief obstacle to transit unification."

County Home Rule

The second legislation for which the Union will press is for the abolition or the reorganization of the county administrative offices not included in the County Home Rule Amendment. It also will urge amendment of the City Home Rule Law to allow cities to modify special laws of strictly local concern passed by emergency procedure in Albany.

After these three primary objectives, the union will press for:

1. Repeal of all special mandatory legislation imposing financial burdens on the City of New York.

2. Optional proportional representation for all elective local boards and legislative bodies.

Voting Machines

3. A re-canvass of all voting machines in the presence of candidates' representatives as part of the official count.

4. Recounts as a matter of right in primary or ordinary elections in which a candidate or measure has been defeated by a margin less than 3 per cent of the total vote and less than 30,000 votes.

5. Civil service examinations for all election officials.

6. Appointment of all appointive judges from eligible lists prepared under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission except in cases of judicial promotions.

7. A state crime prevention bureau with high professional standards for the director.

8. Opposition to all special privileges for veterans in the Civil Service not required by the Constitution.

Child Labor Stand

9. A referendum on ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

10. State regulation of employment agencies.

11. Compulsory periodic state inspection of all motor vehicles.

12. Compulsory automobile insurance.

13. State licensing and control of out-door advertising.

14. Strict maintenance of the fire hazard and sanitary requirements of the Multiple Dwelling Law.

15. Legislation to outlaw living rooms without outside windows.

Low-Rental Housing

16. State financial support of large-scale operations for low-rental housing and slum clearance under the New York City and other housing authorities.

17. Compulsory registration of land titles under the Torrens Law whenever property changes hands in New York City and a state insurance fund, backed by the state's credit, for Torrens Law registrations.

18. Repeal of the teachers' oath law and opposition to all attempts to enforce patriotism by legislation on the ground that such attempts defeat their own ends.

19. Electric voting machinery in the state assembly.

20. Compulsory reports from legislative committees on all bills requested by one-third of the members of the House.

The Netherlands Recorded on Celluloid

Two Fishermen of Volendam in New Documentary Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A new documentary sound film of the Netherlands, in French, English, German and Spanish versions, has been made by Film Producer Willy Mullens of The Hague. It was commissioned by the society called "Netherlands Abroad" for the promotion of a more accurate knowledge abroad of this country.

Although tourist attractions have not been forgotten, the film does not overemphasize this aspect. In more than 100 scenes the film gives a rough outline of the Netherlands as a land of commerce and industry, as a colonial empire, as the home of an industrious and enterprising people, a nation which builds modern ports, huge locks and bridges, a network of excellent roads for fast traffic, ships, machines and airplanes.

Tulips, windmills, "national" costumes of Volendam, Marken, Zeeland or Giethoorn, the hosts of cyclists everywhere, and the Alkmaar cheese market are all included, but more attention has been given to Netherlands' conquest of the Zuiderzee, its industries, its air lines, its colonial trade as well as to its treasures of art and culture and architecture, both old and new.

Carnegie Peace Formula: Keep Treaties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Observance by the nations of the world of the covenants which they have made with one another is the only road to permanent peace, the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace declare in a resolution made public here today.

"At a moment when the force and power of treaty obligations between nations are being broadly challenged," the resolution says, "the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace wish to record their conviction that there is no path to permanent peace, no hope for the reign of law and order in international affairs, save by an insistence upon the observance by nations of the solemn covenants they have made.

"They hold that a world in which no distinction is made between those who keep their word and those who break it, between those who seek to live at peace with their neighbors and those who commit acts of obvious aggression, is a world foredoomed to anarchy and the rule of the sword alone. In such a world no nation, great or small, on whatever continent—our own included—can hope to be at rest."

America cannot divest itself of responsibility for the "maintenance and defense" of such ideals, the trustees stressed, holding that such standards of peace were of vital concern to the future welfare of the United States.

Election of three new trustees to the board of the endowment was announced following a meeting yesterday. They are Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, Dr. Philip C. Jessup of New York City and Dr. Douglas S. Freeman of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Wadsworth was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1921 to 1925. He is vice-president and director of the Franklin Savings Bank, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the American committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Jessup is professor of international law at Columbia University. He was assistant solicitor of the Department of State from 1924 to 1925 and legal adviser to the American Ambassador to Cuba in 1930.

Dr. Freeman is editor of the Richmond News-Leader and since 1934 has been visiting professor of journalism at Columbia University. He is president of the board of trustees of the University of Richmond.

Christianity and Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELTON, Texas—That Christianity and education have come hand in hand down through the ages, with Christianity often bearing the main responsibility, was emphasized in the inaugural address of Dr. Gordon Grady Singleton at his induction as president of Mary Hardin-Baylor College recently.

Inauguration of the fifteenth president of the woman's college was attended by more than 50 out-state college representatives, including those from Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Sweetbriar, Goucher, Washington and Lee, University of Florida and more than 35 Texas educational institution representatives. In addition, more than 150 special denominational and educational representatives attended, making about 500 visitors.

Speaking on "The Christian College" in his inaugural address, the Georgia educator attributed the amazing growth of public education largely to the support of religious persons and groups, particularly in the South where in 1860 there were 276 colleges and only 17 were state institutions.

"Liberty, political and religious, justice, equality, opportunity, freedom were conceived in the spirit and born in the bosom of religion," he said. He spoke of an evasive attitude on the part of individuals and nations regarding sacred agreements which exist today, and continued, "It is a battle to the death between selfish materialism and the Golden Rule."

Defining knowledge as power, Dr. Singleton said it would continue to be power for good only if directed by a Christianized conscience. He designated scholarship as the primary function of a college, and said the first function of Christian education is to teach students the value of Christian attributes as the directing force in the use of their powers.

Roosevelt Film Banned

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)—The censorship board of the Shanghai Municipal Council, it was disclosed today, caused President Roosevelt's Chicago speech against "aggressor nations" to be eliminated from local news reel showings. The board held presentation of the film to be "inadvisable in view of the local situation."

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Equal Rights Amendment Women's Goal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Women who went to jail for the suffrage cause back in 1917-18 are holding their first reunion here this week in the shadow of the White House they once picketed.

The reunion will be a part of the national biennial conference of the National Woman's Party here today and tomorrow.

Turning their attention momentarily from the equal rights amendment which they are today attempting to get through Congress, the feminists will recall incidents of 20 years ago when a group of them were imprisoned in the District of Columbia workhouse for picketing the White House.

Pickets Recall Arrests

Scene of the reunion will be the Cosmos Club on Lafayette Square, formerly historic Cameron House, which served as headquarters of the woman's Party during the lively days preceding passage of the suffrage amendment.

Presiding at the gathering will be Amelia Himes Walker, prominent Baltimore clubwoman who served a prison term for her suffrage activities. She will introduce Betty Gram Swing, of New York, who had the distinction of being arrested several times for picketing during the suffrage campaign, and a number of other White House pickets.

But the emphasis on the past will be brief. The chief purpose of the Woman's Party conference is the promotion of the 16-word equal rights amendment to the Constitution declaring that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." The amendment has been favorably reported by subcommittees in the House and Senate and is now in the main judiciary committees.

Equal Rights Follows Suffrage

The women believe that their amendment, known as the Lucretia Mott equal rights amendment, is the logical sequence to the suffrage amendment. Pointing out that women in the last general election cast approximately 50 per cent of the vote and that they pay approximately 50 per cent of the taxes, leaders of the party declare it is now only a matter of justice to give them the same treatment under the law accorded to other adult citizens.

"We have hope that the end of the long fight for the complete freedom of women in this country is actually in view," Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, of New York, national chairman, said today.

A banquet at which Vera Brittain, noted English author and feminist will speak, two business sessions and a reception at Alva Belmont House, national headquarters, will complete the convention program.

Bills 'Nobody Knows' Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—Congress continued debate today on the "two bills nobody knows"—the farm bill in the Senate and the wage-hour bill in the House. It is acknowledged that few bills in recent times would have a more profound effect on the masses of people than these two, if they are passed; and yet so complex are the rival versions of the twin measures in House and Senate that popular understanding is made exceedingly difficult.

Speaker William H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama announced today that reading the wage-hour bill for amendments would be postponed because the government printing office had omitted "some of the important amendments" from a print of the bill. It appears that even the efficient printing office became confused amidst the welter of amendments and amendments to amendments, more than 60 of which are being offered by the House Labor Committee alone. General debate was delayed at the outset by a 35-minute roll call forced by Minority Leader Snell.

In the Senate, Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, warned of night sessions if farm bill progress is not expedited. With eight legislative days to go it is the Administration hope to get the farm bill through the Senate and the wage-hour bill through the House this week.

Four chief obstacles confront the farm bill, the conflict on provisions for financing the big program; the determination of the amount to be appropriated for administrative expenses; the efforts of dairy farmers to protect their industry against crop control features of the bill; and finally, two major amendments in the form of substitutes which would set aside strict control features of the pending bill in favor of a plan to recapture export markets and stabilize the domestic market.

Penny a Month Paid on Debt To Meet Court Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A man calls at the county court here every month, and hands a penny over the counter. He has been doing this ever since November, 1909, when judgment, in respect of a debt, was given against him in favor of a cycle firm.

The amount of the debt was £3 13s. 6d. and the costs reached £1 4s. 6d.

Although the cycle firm went out of business some years ago, the man has continued payment and the pennies are accumulating in the court's banking account because there is no one to claim them.

So far the debtor has paid £1 8s., so there are another 70 years to go before the debt is liquidated.

In view of the fact that the firm has gone out of business it is believed that nothing would happen if the man stopped paying. If not claimed, the money will go to the treasury.

Even this long-distance payment was eclipsed recently when the Registrar made an order which will take 171 years to complete.

The debt in this case amounted to and the Registrar ordered that payment should be made at the rate of £99 12s. 9d., with costs reaching £3, 1s. a month.

Movie Fans to Get Vote

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 14 (AP)—Movie fans, for the first time, will have a voice in the annual awards of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Frank Capra, screen director and president of the Academy, said yesterday. According to him, the public will be invited to send letters to the Academy selecting best pictures and performances.

French Join Race For Ocean Traffic In Flying Boats

PARIS, Dec. 14 (AP)—Air France, the combined French air transport concern, announced today that it was about to place orders in France for construction of a fleet of 72-ton flying boats for trans-oceanic service over the North and South Atlantic.

French air plans, coming hard on the heels of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's request to eight American companies for bids on 100-passenger planes for trans-oceanic service, indicate that the race for commercial air supremacy of the Atlantic Ocean is on.

Heretofore aviation experiments have been directed toward finding out if the Atlantic could be feasibly crossed. Now that it has been successfully done the race for traffic is now carried on by nations rather than individual companies.

Giant Atlantic-crossing American flying boats are being built at Seattle now but these are outclassed by the new designs which Colonel Lindbergh has asked American companies to submit. Britain joins with her new long-range Albatross land planes and her Empire flying boats while Germany has thrown into the race her catapulted flying boats which for the present may carry only mail and express.

Hill Creek Homes In Philadelphia Offer Low Rental

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14 — Rentals as low as $5 a month a room, with none more than $6.50 a month, will be possible in the Hill Creek Housing project in Northeastern Philadelphia—one of the most attractive projects of this kind in the country—Judge Frank Smith, head of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, announces. The work is complete except for landscaping.

The Hill Creek project, started in February, 1936, includes 258 apartment homes with central heating, social center and five stores. The buildings, most of them two stories high, are picturesquely placed on a wooded hill overlooking the creek, at the junction of Rising Sun and Adams avenues. The development has its own water and sewer systems.

In choosing tenants from among 2600 applicants, the following qualifications are being considered, according to the housing authority:

The total family income of the applicant must not be more than five times the total annual rental of the apartment; income must be steady; the family must now be living under sub-standard housing conditions; families with children are given preference.

Older Workers Championed For Industrial Jobs

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 14 (AP)—A suggestion that the State Labor Department "go farther than it has" in aiding the rehabilitation of the injured worker was offered by a Troy industrialist today to a New York State legislative committee.

R. Smith Payne, representing the Cluett, Peabody Company, Inc., collar manufacturers, told the committee that, if "every worker who lost his job because of an accident or physical defect were rehabilitated in industry, the state would save a tremendous sum through the reduction of relief costs."

A. Wilbur Mace, of the Ludlum Steel Company also gave an opinion.

"The state should be concerned not only with employment of those over 40, but also the young people, who, after receiving an education, in many cases are forced to wander about the world, unable to find work," Mr. Mace said.

At the committee's session of yesterday in Schenectady, Leo E. Jandreau, regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said:

"We definitely know there is discrimination by industry against persons over 40. The trend at the General Electric Company plant in Schenectady is toward simplifying production through labor saving methods, newer machines and developing machine specialists. The industry makes jobs for younger people who are not necessarily skilled workers."

Another witness, Elmer D. Spicer, General Electric works manager, said that the average age of the company's 15,000 employees is 40.4 years; and "when it gets up to 40, we believe it is time to bring in younger people."

The committee is headed by Assemblyman James J. Wadsworth and includes Senators Jacob H. Livingston, William H. Hampton and Emmett L. Doyle and Assemblyman Frederick A. Washburn. It is to report its findings to the Legislature on Feb. 1.

Do You Know?

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AND.. do you know...?
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In closed types, the car *still* has body and frame a single structure — even stronger and safer than before. It *still* has extraordinary room — but the wheelbase is lengthened to 125 inches.
The entire front compartment has been newly designed to give more space. And two new convertibles now increase the number of body types to six — open cars for open highways, for cloudless days and nights under the stars!
This new Lincoln-Zephyr will change your whole idea of the power, comfort and safety you can expect in the medium-price field. Lincoln Motor Company, builders of the Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr.
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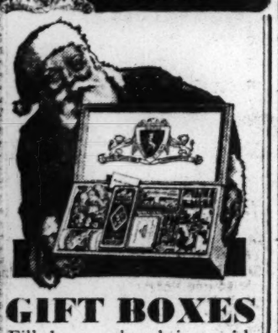
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Granary Plan Is Opposed By Farm Bureau Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

ket prices and parity," he said, "the cost would be tremendous under the supply levels of the House bill."

The Farm Bureau position has been that if extremely large amounts of corn, wheat, and cotton are stored before restrictions are imposed on production, then prices will go down before these controls take effect.

"The Secretary wants a flexible bill, while we want a measure with definite controls written into the law," Mr. O'Neal said further.

"We hate to disagree with our good friend the Secretary, but we cannot and will not compromise on this fundamental issue."

Wallace Acclaimed

When Mr. Wallace came to the platform, an hour or so after Mr. O'Neal's address, there was no reason to doubt that he was still the good friend of Mr. O'Neal and the Farm Bureau. Members stood and shouted spontaneously, then sang lustily the song of Mr. Wallace's home state, "I-oway, I-oway, That's Where the Tall Corn Grows." Mr. Wallace appeared moved by the tribute from his friends. He said it was "a positive luxury" to talk to folks whom you didn't have to worry about offending.

"That's the way it is when you're with relatives," he remarked impulsively, and he got an appreciative laugh from the farm audience.

So conversational was his manner, so lacking in arm waving, that a crowd of news photographers, waiting for a dramatic pose, had their patience tried. Finally, after about 10 minutes of talk, Mr. Wallace became aware of their predicament, and, pausing in his speech, he asked the audience to bear with him while he made a gesture. Saying nothing, but pointing his finger in a "mark-my-word" manner, he obliged the photographers. Flashlights flared, a dozen cameras clicked, and the satisfied cameramen filed out.

After this brief interlude Mr. Wallace returned to his theory of balanced prosperity.

Balanced Production

"If each group grabs for the largest piece of pie, it will mean a smaller pie for all," he said, "to get the biggest pie, or the highest standard of living, you must have balanced production, income and prices.

"Only half the farm problem is on the land. The other half is in the city. Labor and capital hold the key."

The great need of the present, said Mr. Wallace, is for the three economic groups, farmers, laborers, and capitalists, to work out a co-ordinated economic program. Farmers, he said, held the balance of the power in such an effort because they are both laborers and capitalists. The farmer knows what it is to sweat; he also knows what it means to invest money and wonder if it is ever coming back. Thus he can sympathize with both labor and capital, and can help to bring about co-operation. Mr. Wallace suggested to the farmers that they call meetings of leaders in business and labor in their own towns and join with them in working out programs.

Other Farm Views

The need for inter-group adjustments has been stressed by other farm leaders this year. Mr. O'Neal urged "economic balance" of the groups in his address, and Louis J. Taber, master of the Grange, made a similar appeal at a recent convention of his farm order. But this does not mean that farm leaders intend to suspend criticism of labor and capital. On the contrary, they hope to bring them in line.

As one farmer remarked, after hearing Mr. Wallace and Mr. O'Neal, and approving their remarks, "It isn't fair for a man in the city to work six hours a day for the same kind of living a farmer has to work 12 hours a day to earn." Still, observers note that farm people have enlarged their outlook to the extent of recognizing the interdependence of city and country.

Reciprocal trade agreements as negotiated by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, got three endorsements from convention speakers. Mr. Wallace, of course, defended them, calling them olive branches in a troubled world and an aid to farmers in enlarging markets. Then Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, commended them to the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, meeting here. Another advocate was Theodore W. Schultz, Iowa State College economist, who declared they were important as a peace making force.

"The agreement now under negotiation with Great Britain," he said, "affords the first real test of whether or not we mean business in fitting the price and cost structure of the United States to the outside world."

Housekeeping on Big Scale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 14—Housekeeping in a 10-room farm home may be quite different from housekeeping in a 1700-room Chicago hotel, but Mrs. Raymond Sayre, of Ackworth, Iowa, farm homemaker, found she had quite a lot in common with Mrs. Marion Wyatt, executive housekeeper of the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, when she interviewed the latter at the Convention of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

"Why are your pillow slips so big?" Mrs. Sayre asked the city housekeeper whose "help" consists of a staff of 250 men and women "I've noticed they are much larger than the kind we buy. Is it so we guests can tuck our handbags and other valuables in them?"

Mrs. Wyatt laughed into the microphone.

"Yes, they are big," she said. "Ours measure 38½ inches by 50 inches when we buy them. And to answer your question, no, it isn't so you can tuck your valuables into them and then go away and leave them behind. It's because pillow cases wear out first at the seams, due to mangling. When they wear we trim them down. We do it four or five times."

Women in the audience nodded approvingly. That was a new "household hint" to many of them.

But to return to Mrs. Wyatt's big house. Mrs. Sayre wanted to know how she ever managed to get rugs swept, beds made, mirrors polished and so on in 1700 bedrooms. Taking care of 10 rooms seemed enough of a job to Mrs. Sayre.

"I do it by delegating the work," said the hotel housekeeper. "I have a secretary, assistant housekeepers, housemen, vacuum men, wall washers, maids, scrub women and so on. We try to keep to schedules. Rooms are vacuumed every 18 to 21 days, walls washed three times a year and painted every two years, and so on."

Women from more than 30 states are represented at the meeting here. Formerly organized in an auxiliary to the American Farm Bureau, these women now for the third year are meeting in sessions of their own.

Italians Resign In Reply to League Demand for Delay

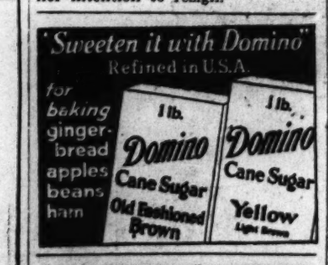
GENEVA, Dec. 14 (AP)—Leading Italian officials of the League of Nations, including Deputy Secretary-General Massimo Pilotti, tendered their resignations last night.

Their action followed the League's notification to Italy that her dramatic withdrawal could not become effective for two years under the terms of the League covenant.

Joseph Avenol, secretary-general, sent a telegram to "The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rome," saying a member might withdraw after two years' notice of intention "provided all its international obligations and all its obligations under the covenant shall have been fulfilled."

The League communication acknowledged a message from the Italian foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, informing the organization of Italy's resignation.

Officials asserted Count Ciano's note was diplomatically rude and evasive. It was addressed to the "Secretariat" of the League instead of to Mr. Avenol and announced flatly that Italy had withdrawn Saturday instead of merely declaring her intention to resign.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Saving New Orleans Landmarks

One of the Restored Pontalba Buildings

The WPA, Aided by State and City Efforts, Has Spent $250,000 in Restoring Historic Buildings in the View Carre of New Orleans, in the Historic French Quarter So Beloved by Tourists

Historic New Orleans Spots Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Monuments to the past which has been threatened by deterioration—the central group of buildings in this city's Vieux Carré, its principal appeal to tourists—have been largely preserved by relief workers.

The Federal Government, the state and the city have spent $990,000 on this work, according to WPA records. About $600,000 more of work had been scheduled, but was dropped under the new WPA policy of retrenchment.

Most of the work was done on the eight principal buildings, the Cabildo, the Jackson House, the Arsenal, and the two Pontalba buildings. Fronting on Jackson Square, they are the heart of the French quarter.

The remodeling has been extensive in the Cabildo, which is the home of the museum; and the work includes the reorganization of the museum. In every case, the repair and remodelling work has been in harmony with the ancient atmosphere of the Old Quarter. The Jackson House, too damaged to be restored, was demolished and rebuilt along identical architectural lines. Restoration has been done in the interior as well as on the exterior.

On Jackson Square, the WPA has spent $18,000. The work includes drainage installation, removal of old unsightly objects, and building of pigeon houses in the jungled growth of trees and shrubs.

Exit Italy: Where Stands League

(Continued from Page 1)

cist Italy began early in its history. On Aug. 27, 1923, an Italian military attaché, acting with an international boundary commission on the Albanian frontier, was shot from across the Greek line. Italy occupied the Greek island of Corfu and only withdrew on intervention by the League Council and the Council of Ambassadors. When the Ethiopian affair broke out, Italy with Japan's unhindered invasion of Manchuria to go upon, flouted Geneva's condemnation and the sanctions imposed by 53 nations with complete success, and once more snubbed the League last month by signing a triangular pact with Germany and Japan to suppress communism.

Disservice by Its Members

But if loyal upholders of the League see no great loss in Italy's withdrawal, the corresponding gain is rather in the inviolability of the League ideals than in the League's political weight in the world today. Nations without the League can make Geneva's action increasingly difficult, as may be seen from Germany's insistence on bi-lateral agreements, thereby rejecting the system of collective contracts with the League.

The main weakness of the League, however, is not due to the actions of nations on the outside—even to such major acts of defiance as the Chinese and Ethiopian episodes, the foreign troops in Spain and Germany's rearmament and reoccupation of the Rhineland. It is rather the disservice done to it by those governments who are supposed to be its friends and in whose interests it was primarily established. In each of the above tests the refusal of some major League power to sanction the pressure that the rest of the membership was prepared to exert, allowed the lawless move to attain success without any semblance of penalty.

In order to ensure the League's permanent usefulness, it had to meet three conditions. The first was that it must be as nearly as possible universal. The second was that there must be disarmament all around. The third was that there must be provision for airing the claims of those who found dissatisfaction or injustice in the status quo.

Major Needs Reviewed

The possibility of universality was blasted at the outset by the refusal of the great American democracy to join.

As to the other two essentials, there was little serious move on the part of Britain or France or both to fulfill them. The French had conceived the League as a super-state intended to maintain peace—and primarily to protect France—by the use of world force. The British sought a relatively weak League with no force behind it except public opinion. The two conceptions set up an initial source of indecision from which the League has never fully recovered.

Disarmament conferences were, indeed, assiduously held, but action was constantly blocked by the impossibility of getting France to reduce its arms without tangible guarantees of security that the conferences could not offer. Then in 1933 when Germany began openly to rearm, neither France nor Britain made any move to prevent a breach of the treaty.

In the matter of territorial adjustment, the rigidity with which France and her Little Entente supporters held the League responsible for carrying out the terms of the Versailles Treaty left little room for considering any claims except by the flouting of treaties and by armed conquest.

Wake of Flouted Treaties

The result has been to leave a wake of broken treaties and unashamed conquest, unrestrained by any adequate protest or action on the part of the League.

Between its enemies and its friends then, the League has been reduced to a deplorable state of impotence in so far as its peace work is concerned.

But with all its weakness the League, as its supporters point out, has to be considered from the viewpoint of what it is rather than what it does. Geneva represents something fundamental in the democratic outlook on political life. It is the kind of idea that cannot be "killed with a big stick" or by contempt.

It is in any case far more deeply imbedded in popular thought and popular hopes than the actual attitude of the several governments would indicate. The British Government made this discovery to its surprise when the peace ballot of 1934-35 showed more than 11,000,000 voters in favor of membership. The present Yugoslav government, engaged in negotiating with the dictatorships, has also, to its discomfort, found a similar situation in the recent pro-League demonstrations, on the occasion of the Benes and Delbos visits.

Whatever happens to the League, its fundamental aims of "Arbitration, Security, and Disarmament" correspond to the goal for liberal democracies.

Necessary to Civilized World

Its powers as a council of mediation or conciliation, as a supervisor of mandated territories, its protection of racial, religious, and linguistic minorities, and all its social work of the Labor Bureau and other activities point it out as essential to a civilized world that is beginning its work under democratic tutelage. There is a growing realization that to halt the work now means that it must resume again—probably not under democratic tutelage.

The fact that two European dictators and one Far Eastern imperialist monarchy have withdrawn does not mean that the residuary membership is inconsiderable. Out of the 58 nations still on the League's books, there are the governments of small nations in Europe alone numbering 125,000,000 people whose hopes for continued independence lie in the good will of the League.

It is becoming more and more clear that if the League be taken away, the world is back on its traces many centuries with sanctity of treaties and contracts lost, the terrors and brutality of war increased a hundred-fold and security, whether of armed defenses or any other means, reduced to little or nothing. It is the hope of liberal democracy that those who remain as custodians of League ideals and its machinery, will continue their trust through the present interim of confusion in order that it may look forward to a time when the League will be available to ensure to democracy a voice and measure of control in the world.

Sunday WOR 9:45 A.M. — WJZ 10 A.M.

Christmas Mail Packs Ship

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—The liner Washington was laden yesterday with 1,000,000 pounds of Christmas mail from Americans to friends in Europe—the largest consignment of foreign mail to go out this year.

Padlocking Law In Quebec Seen As Fascist Move

(Continued from Page 1)

left entirely to Mr. Duplessis in his capacity as Attorney-General of the Province.

It was believed the legislation had been passed only to provide the Government with a new and powerful weapon to employ against anti-clericals. But since it was pushed through the Legislature and placed on the statutes of the province the act has been used against such publications as "Clarté," a liberal journal unconnected with the Communist Party.

Mr. Duplessis' drift to the right, in the direction of fascism, has been steadily apparent. He assumed power in 1936 with a reform program which was strongly nationalistic. He pledged himself to win back for the French-Canadians the economic advantages which, he said, English and United States capital had taken from them. He promised to work for a Quebec that would be for French-Canadians. Coupled with these pledges were sensational charges of corruption in the Taschereau government, charges which never have been fully or nearly fully proven.

Held Middle Course

He chose a middle course during the first months of his administration and it was with the greatest difficulty that he clung to it. Those months were filled with legislative activity and few conclusive results. His promised reform in government agencies and public utilities failed to materialize and the majority of changes were confined to shifts in personnel.

Continual pressure was exerted upon him both from within the Government, where many of his closest advisers found him too conservative, and from without, where the Roman Catholic Church continued to use its influence for a back-to-the-land movement and to gain a tighter control of education.

There has crept into the policies of his administration much which would give fascist groups in Quebec reason to believe he was sympathetic to their program. All his actions have been dominated by a nationalism which calls for greater concessions to the French-Canadians and which would strengthen the solid bloc which now exists in that Province. He has expressed his dislike of international unions and has supported the Roman Catholic syndicates in preference to them. He has waged bitter war against the C. I. O. and has proposed to outlaw strikes as a weapon of labor in disputes.

Fascist Movement

That there has been a fascist movement growing among French-Canadians has been demonstrated in recent months with the lusty emergence of the Canadian Nationalist Party led by Adrien Arcand. The party boasts a large membership and publishes its own newspaper, the Fasciste Canadien. Propaganda from Germany is extensively used in the party organ. Definite fascist tendencies have been displayed by students at the University of Montreal.

Canada appears apprehensive of the situation existing in Quebec. The padlock law was regarded with uneasiness, not so much because it was judged to be a violation of fundamental rights of British citizenship as set forth in that keystone, Magna Carta, but because it was evidence of ominous tendencies and movements in Quebec.

There is the concern in Canada lest these tendencies one day turn into action which not only would threaten civil liberty in Quebec but would endanger the unity of the Dominion.

Another piece of legislation from the pen of Premier Duplessis which has given rise to grave doubts regarding the future status of English-speaking citizens in Quebec has been the measure which gave the French language priority over English in the interpretation of civil law. Both languages always have been regarded as equal in Quebec courts but now in cases where a conflict arises the French reading of the law will become the accepted interpretation.

Constant Struggle

The history of French Canada is one of constant struggle through the use of a united front, bound tightly by one race, one religion and one language, for further concessions. Such victories as establishment of secular or separate schools have been won and the French-Canadian knows of the power that lies in the unity of the province. Mr. Duplessis has promised, and has given evidence of implementing his pledge, to foster and extend unity which has been so successfully employed in the past.

Lord Durham in 1839, writing his famous report on the "Affairs of British North America," on which the Act of Union was subsequently based, told the British Parliament that he found in Canada two nations warring within the bosom of a single state. That open strife has passed but there still remains the solid, indissoluble bloc of Quebec striving for the advancement of the French-Canadian people along nationalistic lines. Quebec always has been united, not always against English-speaking Canada, but always for Quebec.

English-speaking groups in Quebec have taken a leading part in protests against such legislation as the padlock law. Here in Montreal the Civil Liberties Union has been formed under leadership of R. L. Calder. With organized labor, this organization has appealed for invalidation of the new law on the grounds that Dominion jurisdiction has been violated and that ancient and traditional British rights have been trampled upon. It has been contended the legislation is no more valid than was the measure by which Premier Aberhart would have licensed the banks in Alberta.

But Ottawa has given no indication that the exercise of the federal power of disallowance has been considered in the case of the Quebec legislation. It is not likely action will be taken despite strong demands that have been made by such powerful groups as the Canadian Labor Congress.

Within Quebec itself there is little likelihood of effective political action against the Government responsible for the padlock law. Mr. Duplessis's term is still young. His ringing cry for nationalism still echoes in the ears of the French Canadians who elected him. That his administration has not yet produced the reforms to which it was committed is not thus far a matter of concern to the electorate. But before another election takes place there may be an even greater swing to the right.

This is the apprehension of many Canadian observers who have watched the Quebec situation grow increasingly grave.

Premier Warns Labor

MONTREAL, Dec. 13 (CP)—Quebec workers' organizations preparing petitions requesting repeal of the Province's "padlock" law are "wasting their time playing the game of communism whether they know it or not," Premier Duplessis said recently.

"The Government," he said, "is firmly decided to maintain this law (against communism) and apply it more than ever. Those who sign petitions requesting its repeal are playing the game of communism and their action will have no results. Therefore, it is useless for them to sign these requests. It's a loss of time, to say the least."

Ex-Convict Tells 'School' That Crime Never Does Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—Joining a legal discussion of crime and what to do about it, the realistic figure of "Jim" Welch, who has served four prison sentences and been shot five times by policemen and prison guards, appeared before the first session of the School of Successful Law Administration here last night to repeat over and over again that crime does not pay. The school is being conducted at 36 West Forty-fourth Street under the auspices of the United States Federation of Justice.

"Jim" appeared at the invitation of Judge Ewing Cockrell, president of the federation, who is seeking to give students first-hand information, instead of theory, about crime and its prevention. Unkempt, scantily clad despite severe mid-winter weather and pointing to unforgotten bullet wounds, he told his story.

Misery Only Reward

"What have I got from crime?" he asked. "Only misery. I'll sit here and talk all night to any young fellow who's going crooked if it will do any good."

A career that began when the temptation to rob a safe was presented and continuing a crooked course involving burglary, three terms in Sing Sing Prison and one in Ohio Penitentiary was described by the speaker. In all these crimes, "Jim" was "the fall guy," he declared, the one who had to take the punishment while others who were partly responsible, and even the instigators, escaped.

"Why did you do the second job?" Judge Cockrell asked.

"In all human hearts there is the love of gain," was the reply. "I found it easy and went right on. I became a professional criminal."

During the discussion of the law and how it applies to various criminals, "Jim" volunteered that "a crook doesn't care anything about the law—he's out to get what he can; but you show him the results of crime."

Giving Youth a "Break"

He stressed that it was important to let young persons with delinquent tendencies know what goes on behind prison walls, and told of conversations with such youths in which he emphasized the necessity for giving them access to desirable companionship, or what he termed "giving them a break."

Judge Cockrell, at the outset of the session, made it clear the policy would be neither that of favoring nor denouncing "coddling" of criminals.

"This whole course is to clarify what we think are the fundamentals of crime and criminals," he said.

"So far we haven't been able to find anything that's universal about crime. Crime itself is universal, however. Our job is to know what kind of criminal the convicted one is and how to make the individual approach to him.

"I have known so many criminals who have had varying degrees of justification for their crimes. Thousands of wide variations in ideas of right and wrong can be found."

Persons interested in the school, which has been established here to teach the actual known successes of the law as administered in certain sections, are representative of widely different fields. They are lawyers, teachers, probation officers, welfare workers and others from the "just citizen" class.

Judge Cockrell explained his first 12 years on the bench had proved to him that many benefits from existing laws are not known to those who administer laws, and it is with the purpose of making these known and improving practices of justice that the school has been established.

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Real Dixie Hospitality Awaits Visitors From North

Atlanta Offers Visitor a Real Dixie Welcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Located in the heart of Dixie, fringed by Stone Mountain, a monolith of granite, is this busy City of the South. It is often referred to as the musical, art and educational center of the Southeast. Annually thousands of students from far and wide attend the many schools, colleges and universities located here.

Recognized too as a popular convention city, it is within 24 hours of two-thirds of the country's population. Atlanta 60 years ago was a mass of charred ruins. Today, a city of a quarter million people, it is an important factor in the affairs of the nation and is, with the Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank housed here, a commercial city of prominence.

Its beautiful parks marking the sites of some of the decisive battles of the War Between the States; the Cyclorama at Grant Park, housing the world's largest oil painting, "The Battle of Atlanta"; the Federal Prison; Bobby Burns's Cottage; the "Wren's Nest," home of the beloved Joel Chandler Harris, creator of "Uncle Remus"; Fort McPherson, the second largest military post in America; and many other points of historical interest, offer Atlanta visitors the warm hospitality of the old as well as the new South.

On West Peachtree street, named for an Old Indian village, is situated the Atlanta Biltmore, which ranks high among America's hostelries.

The Ansley Hotel, one of the Dinkler chain operating in many Southeastern cities, is situated in the center of Atlanta, and is widely known for its courteous and efficient service.

Southerners are proud too that Georgia is President Roosevelt's second home.

Seaboard Railway

Coach on the Seaboard Railway

Coach Travelers on the Seaboard Railway Travel in Comfort as the Accompanying Picture Shows.

Train Reservations Indicate Rush to 'Sunny South' Is On

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The South expects to entertain more than 2,000,000 northerners as the annual hegira commences in earnest, with faster Pullman trains than ever before bringing the Land of Sunshine within virtual commuting distance of all important cities in the North. The marked renaissance in domestic travel, induced in part by war clouds overseas, as well as the renewed popularity of vacations in Florida, accounts for the huge volume of travel southward which already is indicated by reservations reaching the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Unlike the western states, with their magnificent distances, Florida is sufficiently compact to permit the winter traveler to traverse the State thoroughly in a relatively short visit, spending a few days in each of its colorful cities and resorts, from Jacksonville on the north to Miami Beach, with time to cross the State to the Gulf Coast points.

Only overnight from the various northern cities, now that train schedules have been expedited to an extent which enables one to leave New York after lunch and be in the pool or ocean at St. Petersburg, Palm Beach, Miami or Belleair the next afternoon, the journey to Florida is now merely an interesting part of the vacation, in the comfort and cleanliness of modern trains.

In order to escape the long motor trip south and to extend the actual vacation by three or four days, many persons now ship their cars south by train at the nominal expense of 4 cents a mile, calling for them at a pre-determined point and driving away without delay. The cars are transported southward almost as rapidly as their owners can make the trip themselves in Pullman comfort.

No Chance to Go Stale

There is a feature of Florida vacations which never ceases to impress the annual visitor, namely, the variety and abundance of places to visit. Whether his taste be for the picturesque West Coast spots, such as Sarasota, Fort Myers, Tampa; the gaiety and verve of Miami; the social activities of Palm Beach; the somnolence of quaint old St. Augustine; the quiet charm of the central-state resorts such as Lakeland, Orlando, Winter Haven or Sebring or the beehive of activity which characterizes St. Petersburg, the Sunshine-Seeker finds in one or another of these Florida resorts the precise tempo which meets his needs.

In no other state can one find so diversified a group of vacation playlands, each offering its own attractions, yet with the most remarkable divergence in outward appearance. Only the palms are the same, for no one has slept in a Florida hotel without hearing the soft wind rustling the palm trees under his window, and this swishing sound is as indigenous to the State as are the blue waters along each coast.

The traveler who has shipped his car south on the plan offered by the Atlantic Coast Line, and who calls for it at Jacksonville or elsewhere in the State, generally spends his allotted vacation time in driving down one side of the State, crossing over by means of the Tamiami Trail and returning along the other side of the State to Jacksonville. There he again entrusts his car to the Iron Horse, boards his own Pullman, and is whisked in approximately 15 hours to Washington, with the few additional hours thence which the through Florida trains take to the many cities of the North.

Conversely, the winter vacationist who has not bothered to take his car with him generally spends his vacation in one spot which previous visits have caused him to select from the hundred or more Florida resorts as best suited to his interests. The golfer knows the best courses; the horseman or horsewoman knows where the birdle trails are the most alluring; the swimmer or the devotee of other sports has his particular favorite, while the thousands of persons who go south primarily to bask in the warm sunshine all have their preferences.

State One of Contrasts

Contrasts galore characterize the State. Jacksonville is a cosmopolitan city, differing in no particular respect from dozens of other cities in various parts of the country, excepting for its palm trees on all but the business streets in the city's central section. Only a few hours distant lie the famous West Coast resorts—St. Petersburg, Tampa, Belleair, Clearwater, Sarasota — with the central-state attractions en route, notably the Bok Singing Tower, near Lake Wales.

Or, 37 miles south of Jacksonville, is St. Augustine, where the hands of the clock seem to have been turned backward for centuries. Laying claim to being the "oldest city," its plaza contains the old Spanish custom house, which has flown the flags of four nations in its almost four centuries of existence.

Dinkler Hotels See Busy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Hotel keepers at this time of year wonder where all the tourists, bound for Florida and other warm Southern shores, come from. They are coming South in unusually large numbers this year, some by train, some by trailer, a few are thumbing their way, but all seeking the warm sunshine of the South.

As it happens the Dinkler chain of hotels is deployed through the Southeast in good position to handle the tourists' trade. Hotels in this chain are located in Greensboro, N. C., Atlanta, Savannah, Birmingham, Nashville, Montgomery and New Orleans.

Attractions Listed By Wilmington, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Tourists who stop off at this genial southern city are going to find—at least so the Chamber of Commerce says—no people—just 35,000 folks.

This same Chamber also says that the person interested in taking up his abode here will find that there are 10 or 12 counties surrounding Wilmington possessing much the same climate and soil, many thousands of which acres may be had for only $8 to $25 each. And one can raise four to six crops a year on some of these lands, and probably will clear from $200 to $300 on an acre in any one year. There are 225 growing days between frosts.

For the recreation seeker, Wilmington has two golf courses and attractive beaches.

Bermuda Is Preparing For Extra Busy Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda — This semi-tropical island located 750 miles from New York is preparing for what is anticipated to be the busiest tourist season since 1929. Already hotels and lodges report a record number of advance reservations and advise that those contemplating a winter vacation here should arrange for a accommodations early.

Vanguard of Winter Troops Welcomed by Charleston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The vanguard of the winter and spring tourists who annually rediscover Charleston already has taken the city. Its members constitute Charleston's largest business, they and the hundreds who come after. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand will come in the five months following Jan. 1, if past figures are an indication of the future.

Charleston invites the tourist, but its Chamber of Commerce during the last season was allowed only $3500 with which to entice him.

The visitor cannot be enticed to Charleston by money nearly so easily as by the city's charm. Here there is not the pure tropical climate of Florida nor the gaiety of the larger cities. There is the moderate Southern climate and a cosmopolitan Dixie community which never has been quite part and parcel of the "average South."

Playground of Famous

Charleston has a personality. It is South Carolinian but, because ships once were better means of communication than highways, it is Northern, too. It has the limitations of neither.

On each side, for 50 miles or more, are the plantations and the hunting preserves of the famous. They have come to Charleston in ever-increasing numbers, but they have not made it like the stereotyped playgrounds that have followed tourist developments elsewhere.

The city's best-known attractions are its gardens. Paradoxically enough, none of the more famous ones are located in Charleston County. But there is none who would claim that Magnolia and Middleton Place gardens on the Ashley River and Cypress gardens in Berkeley County swampland were not the essence of Charleston herself.

Individualistic Negroes

The city's public gardens, notably Hampton Park, which was the grounds of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition of 1901, offer almost as much as the showplaces which attract the tourists. Summerville, 23 miles north of here, is built in the pines, a dream town just as Charleston is a dream capital.

The Charlestonian is individualistic; the low country Negro is different and, to many from afar, he is of a more primitive type than his fellow Negro. For generations he outnumbered his white neighbors. He lived on almost deserted islands and he was uninfluenced by the whites who were changing his fellows elsewhere into a type that has no primitive individuality.

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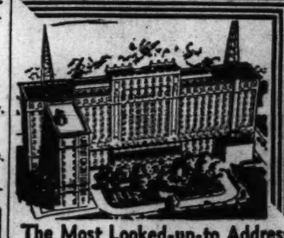

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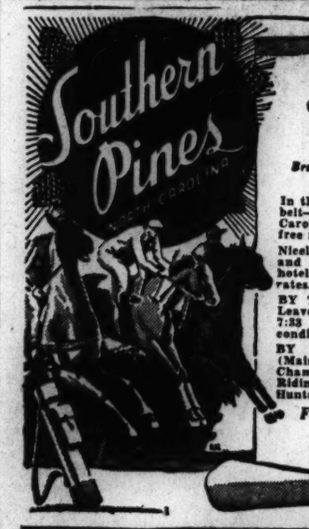

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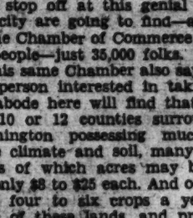

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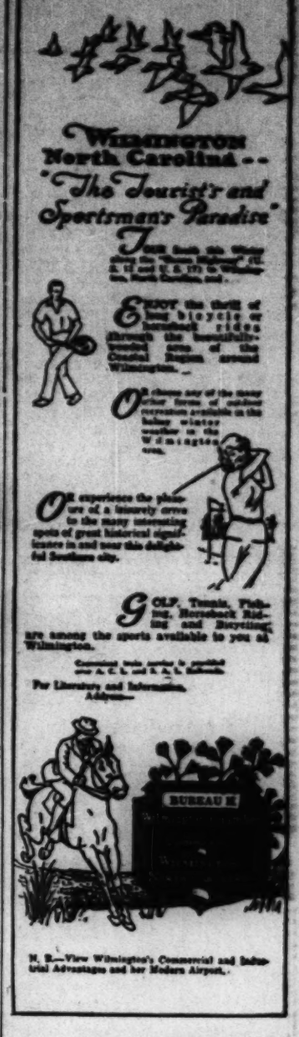

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The NATIONAL HOTEL of CUBA

Vacationists Head South to Participate in St. Petersburg Jubilee

Fast Rail Service Is Bringing North Closer to St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Fast schedules and luxury equipment, bringing St. Petersburg and its perpetual sunshine and warmth closer than ever before to the chilling winter winds of New York, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Detroit, Philadelphia and other northern centers, are announced by the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line railroads.

Famous air-conditioned tourist specials, and equally fast new trains with accommodations matching those of a modern hotel will bring thousands over night from the blizzard belt to the land of flowers at a clip faster than ever attempted before.

Already in operation from New York, Washington and points south is the crack Palmetto Limited, and The Southland which serves Chicago and the Mid-west over the Atlantic Coast Line; and the Southern States Special and the New York-Florida Limited, both out of New York, of the Seaboard Air Line.

Leaving Boston and New York for its first run to St. Petersburg on Dec. 9 the luxurious Orange Blossom Special carried two complete dining cars for the first time in its history, besides new Pullman-built club and lounge cars, and section and room cars with valet and maid service.

Making its first trip the Seaboard Air Line's new tourist train, the Florida Sunbeam, will leave Chicago, Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland Dec. 16 with the most modern deluxe equipment.

Atlantic Coast Line luxury trains, which made their initial runs Dec. 9, included the Gulf Coast Limited, out of Boston and New York; starting Jan. 3 are the Everglades Limited, from Washington; and the Floridian, Dixieland and Florida Arrow from Chicago and the Mid-west.

Regular service from St. Petersburg to Havana will be begun Dec. 19 by the S. S. Cuba of the Peninsular and Occidental Line.

Air-Conditioning Gulf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—"Air conditioning" for a whole section of the Lower East Coast comes from the Gulf Stream, which flows closer to the shore here than at any other point on the Atlantic Coast.

Golden Jubilee Guests Throng St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Every previous winter visitor record for this resort is being broken by guests hailing from every section of the United States, from Canada and from a score or more foreign nations, heading here to enjoy the summer-like climate and to take part in the Sunshine City's Golden Jubilee.

Through this month and the first half of the new year, St. Petersburg will hold open house and an old-fashioned homecoming for its great army of guests, providing a calendar of social, sports and entertainment events that will bring leaders in the sports and concert world to participate.

Besides concerts and sports tournaments featuring outstanding stars in tennis, golf, baseball, boating, swimming, lawn bowling and other fields, there will be parades, pageants, dinner dances and costume balls.

Tourist registrations hit new highs at an early date and, as Ring Winter advanced, the number of arrivals increased daily, with New York state leading, Pennsylvania running second, Ohio third, Massachusetts fourth, Michigan fifth, and New Jersey sixth.

More than $1,000,000 was spent through the late spring and summer months by leading hotels in refurnishing and redecorating for the Golden Jubilee season.

Ball Opens Season At St. Petersburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—The Golden Jubilee Orange Ball held recently in the Coliseum marked the official opening of this resort city's winter season. An annual affair, the elaborate social event was first of a series of celebrations in honor of St. Petersburg's 50th birthday.

A record throng of visitors and residents witnessed the highlight of the evening, the coronation of Miss Naomi Stapleton, popular student at St. Petersburg's Junior College, Queen of the Golden Jubilee Orange Ball.

A banner season is indicated for this well known winter resort. Voluntary registrations at the Chamber of Commerce already number more than 11,000, a 20 per cent increase over last year's figures on the same date. Advance registrations at hotels and many other business indices forecast an unusually successful season for the Sunshine City.

Wide World — Gov. Fred P. Cone and His Daughter
The Governor of Florida Is Shown Displaying Some of His State's Prize Grapefruit

Governor Cone Finds Climate Is One of Florida's Charms

By Fred P. Cone
Governor of Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The climate of Florida is considered generally its chief attraction. Even in midwinter, visitors to Florida beaches find bathers disporting themselves practically every day. Overcoats rarely are needed in winter, and when they are it is only for a day or two at a time.

But Florida has not been properly credited for its summer climate. Even in the hottest days of July and August outdoor laborers work long hours and keep in perfect health.

In physical features Florida is fortunate. It has some of the finest beaches in America. Its long coast line is dotted with harbors, and one of these—Pensacola Bay—is one of the best on the Gulf of Mexico. Its 30,000 lakes are a source of pleasure to visitors. The St. Johns, Florida's principal river, is one of the few streams of consequence in America flowing north. A great poet has called the Ocklawaha "the sweetest water lane in the world." The Suwannee is famous in song and story.

Silver Springs in Marion county and the Wakulla Springs in Wakulla county are two great natural fountains. Drop a small coin to the bottom of either and it can be seen clearly although the Wakulla Spring is 185 feet deep.

The waters of Florida teem with fish and in our salt waters also are caught oysters, shrimp and sponges.

Every student of history will be interested in Florida. Hundreds of characters of world fame have trod its soil. To mention only a few are Ponce de Leon, De Soto, Menendez, Sir Francis Drake, James Oglethorpe, William Augustus Bowles, Andrew Jackson, Prince Achille Murat, James Gadsden, Zachary Taylor, Judah P. Benjamin and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Our many historical places include St. Augustine, oldest city in the United States; Tampa, where De Soto landed; Pensacola, captured in five different wars; the site of the Dade Massacre and Tortugas, where conspirators against Lincoln were imprisoned.

Space does not permit discussion of our agricultural and horticultural resources, or those of forest or mine. Suffice it to say that our citrus fruits are deservedly famous; that our forests with proper care are inexhaustible and that we have the largest phosphate mines in the country.

Rollins College Sponsors Program At Winter Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla.—Drama, music, art and educational events, along with a varied program of sports, will feature Winter Park's schedule of entertainment for the 1937-38 winter season.

Founded by New Englanders 60 years ago, Winter Park adjoins Orlando in the lake section of Central Florida, and has long been known as a cultural and resort center.

Starting Dec. 8, the Symphony Orchestra of Central Florida will play a regular schedule of concerts throughout the winter months, Alexander Bloch directing the 60 well-trained musicians of the ensemble. Another musical event drawing visitors from all parts of the state is the third annual Bach Festival to be held in Knowles Memorial Chapel on March 3 and 4.

The Annie Russell Theater, a model playhouse erected through the generosity of Mrs. Edward W. Bok, will present many dramatic productions.

Trailerite Magazine Published in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELAND, Fla.—The Trailerite Magazine published its initial issue this week. It is on local newsstands and is being mailed to all parts of the nation.

It is published in Deland, and its editor is E. L. Constance. It is a 56 page magazine, with contents of special interest to the trailer tourist. Staff members boast that "this is the first magazine ever to come from Florida without a picture of a bathing beauty." Gov. Fred P. Cone, W. C. Fields, Robert Page Lincoln and Gene Johnson are contributors to the first number.

Circus in Winter Quarters—But Show Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—The circus is hibernating, but it won't be long. Late March, early April, it will be ready to go on the road again. The elephants know. How can you tell? By the way they stick their trunks in the hollows of their ears for a sounding box and give the call that means, "We're on our way!"

When the circus has struck the road, the new rag will be called the Big Top. When the season is over it's an old rag; a very old rag indeed, worn and raddled from eight months of being put up and taken down, and withstanding rain and wind and maybe a dash of hurricane, even sleet in late November, if the weather has turned freakish in the southland. But four months, the four months in winter quarters, are the months when the old rag is put away, and a new one fashioned, stout of seams, expert of shaping, sturdy, and an immemorial sign.

The Big Top! How many times have you said, when spring rolled round, "Oh, circus? Guess I won't go this year; seen it forty times!" and then stepped right along with the rest of your neighbors and bought your tickets, and borrowed a few extra kids to take along, and wondered what there was on this old green earth that has the wonder and glory that are the circus.

Sarasota is winter quarters, as everybody knows. None of the headline acts winter there; theirs is a life for which the individual must keep in strictest trim; so when the circus quits the road in late November, the star acts are off on a round of vaudeville or other engagements; mostly European these days, as vaudeville is in partial eclipse in the States; might as well keep in practice before audiences. . . .

But on the day an old season closes, the elephants shuffle to the bull cars for the pull to four months of dull living. Their feet will get tired, standing around doing nothing in the elephant house, but you have to take the rain with the sunshine. . . . There'll be an occasional bit of mock rehearsing, for winter visitors to see. . . . There'll be noises around; hammering and sawing, and the smell of new paint for the wagons; and the sound of planes smoothing Oregon pine for new tent stakes.

Next Season Beckons Away

Winter quarters! Boring but necessary. Only a skeleton crew around; visitors, of course, because Sarasota is linked in all traveling minds with the idea of John Ringling and his circus, as it is with the celebrated Ringling art museum.

But then there are tales from up north of lessening snow storms, and maybe an early thaw or two; perhaps a handful of false spring days. Something gets in the air around the winter quarters; it'll be time to go out soon; paint is sloshed a little, in the speeding-up process around the wagons that must be spic and span new red and gold for the beginning of the season. Performers, with the circus for years out of mind, begin to drift back.

This year, if you are one who likes barometers, look over the scheduled route for the season. Why? Because the circus goes where business goes. And if you mark down the route of the circus, connecting every town it will visit by a pencil line, you will have a curve of what the farmers mean who say, "We're on our way!" It seems strange, to think that a circus has any connection with money conditions, crop successes or failures, pay rolls and employment or the absence of it. But the Ringling boys never rose to their eminence without learning the ingredients which make circus success.

Business Prospects

For it's no good to take a circus into territory which is broke and hasn't any money to spend for pink lemonade and pop corn—to say nothing of a little dip into the sideshow and a couple of hours under the Big Top.

Circus! There's nothing like it in the world. That sounds trite. And yet, if you tell the truth, is there anything like it?

The linguistic marvels of the sideshow barkers . . . The skim of new, pale gold sawdust, tracked outward several blocks in any direction from the circus grounds . . . The faces of men you've seen "on the door" at the circus since you were, oh, so high! You don't believe it? Nonsense! They are the same men. Of course they resign every fall at the close of the season.

"Me stay with the circus another year? Say, not if you gave it to me!" But a few days before it is due to take the road, you see them come ambling along.

"'Lo, Jack! Howsa boy, Jim? Didn't expect to see me? Oh, thought I might as well come back. Nothing else to do. Besides . . ."

Those are the men you've seen for years and years; with felt hats turned down low over their shrewd eyes, casting shadows on their fine, neighborly faces, with diamonds twinkling on their little fingers and gold watch chains gleaming across their ample girths. They are the blood and bones of the circus, for their hearts are forever young. They pretend they aren't. But what is so transparent as a grown man, pretending the circus has lost its charm for him?

Florida Canal Passage Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Florida Ship Canal has enough pledged votes in Congress to guarantee its authorization, according to H. H. Buckman of Jacksonville, consulting engineer for the Florida Ship Canal Authority. He said the sponsors of the $200,000,000 canal would not bring up their bill until some time during the regular session of Congress, which convenes in January.

More Visitors at Orlando

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Despite predictions that Florida's present vacation season would fall short of that of last winter, visitor registrations here during November and early December have shown a 5 per cent increase over the same period a year ago.

A. C. Slaughter, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, reported his organization registered 5952 persons on Dec. 1, compared with 5672 on the same date a year ago. Of this number, 266 were persons coming here for the first time.

New Yorkers continue to lead Orlando registrations with Ohio second; Pennsylvania third; Michigan fourth and Massachusetts fifth.

Visitors both here and at other resorts throughout the State arrived early this season, railroad and bus companies noticing a greater southward movement of traffic during November than during that month in previous years. Whether the arrivals will continue from now until March and establish a season greater in numbers than that of record 1936-37, remains to be seen.

Last winter 28,000 persons registered with the Chamber of Commerce, representing a sizable increase over the year before. Expectations are that if this season continues at its present pace the city will register 30,000 visitors, a number almost equal to the 35,000 year-around population.

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SUNSET POINT TAVERN
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205 Rooms—205 Baths each with shower. Comfortable guest rooms. Dining room. European plan. Moderate rates. Booklet.
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Famous for hospitality and service. True center of the Sunshine City's winter resort life. Opposite park, near playgrounds, shops, theatres. Delightful social life. Fine dining room. Sunlit lounges. 250 rooms, 250 baths. European plan. Moderate rates. Early reservations advised. Booklet. B. R. Manning, Mgr.
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C. P. Neal, Mgr. Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Florida.
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Fine hotels - apartments - Shuffleboard Lawn Bowling - Golf - Motoring every day to Points of interest - fine Fishing - You will enjoy DELAND, Home of John B. Stetson University.
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The gem of Florida's Gulf Coast winter resorts. All kinds of sports and entertainment. Fishing, boating, golf. Bathing beach second to none. Accommodations to fit any need. Real hospitality. You'll enjoy Clearwater.
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OUR OWN PRIVATE BEACH
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Every room with private lavatory; private and connecting baths, showers; steam-heated; newly furnished throughout; fireproof—American plan. Rates and booklet upon request. John Hillis, Manager.

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Pleasant, modern, comfortable rooms; food to your liking; tropical garden promenade; lounges and sun porches; quiet, refined atmosphere; prices reasonable; American and European.

Florida Cities Being Groomed for Winter of Entertainment

Ft. Lauderdale Makes Bid For Share of Resort Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla.—This city, lying mid-way between the famous resorts of Palm Beach and Miami, is prepared to enter the big resort field on its own account this year.

Having more than doubled its hotel and housing accommodations in the last two years, Ft. Lauderdale is now prepared to receive more than 40,000 visitors, according to figures compiled by the Chamber of Commerce.

Building permits have passed the $2,000,000 mark this year for the second time in succession. Erected in the last 10 months have been two hotels, 277 new residences, 34 apartment buildings, 42 commercial buildings, 63 garages, nine filling stations, two churches and four trailer parks.

Outstanding among all the buildings in this city, which now has a permanent population of about 20,000, is the new 150-room Lauderdale Beach hotel on the ocean front.

In addition to its ocean bathing, Ft. Lauderdale's aquatic facilities are such that local swimming and diving stars are holders of more than a score of national and world records. Notable among these stars are Katherine and Dorothy Rawls and John Patton. The Lauderdale Beach Hotel can offer guests not only superb ocean bathing but the use of the beautiful municipal pool, close by, as well. A further convenience to bathers is a tile-paved grill off the dining room where they may lunch without changing from beach togs.

West Palm Beach Expands Winter Cultural Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—The most ambitious entertainment and recreation program in the history of West Palm Beach is being prepared for the half-million visitors expected here during the next three months from all sections of the United States and Canada.

Improvements in the city park system, enlarged again this year to care for the demands of seasonal residents have been backed up by additions to the personnel of the city recreation department and increases in the number and scope of competitive events planned for the winter.

On the cultural side, the number of exhibitions, concerts, lectures, festivals and shows has been nearly doubled over last season's schedule.

More than 200 homes have been constructed during the summer, several hotels and apartments have been completely remodeled and redecorated so that sufficient accommodations may be available for the increased number of visitors.

Living costs, including rentals, are being maintained at the same low level of previous years and the West Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce is again publishing, in advance of the "season" a certified list of hotel and apartment rates which are guaranteed throughout the winter. It was pointed out, however, by Stanley Peeler, president of the organization, that many apartments quote seasonal rates only, so that prospective visitors may spend four or five months here for the same rental as for three months.

Club Faces Ocean At Daytona Beach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The distinction of erecting the first ocean-front club house by a contract bridge club belongs to the Ocean Dunes Club of Daytona Beach.

The new building stands on a dune overlooking the beach, and is of Spanish colonial style. There are locker rooms and showers for members who wish to enjoy the surf bathing, and kitchen and other accommodations to serve dinners, a la carte service at all times, and service for private parties.

Mastodons in St. Augustine, Fla.

Artist's Conception of Marine Studios, Two Spectacular and Realistic Outdoor Motion Picture Studios, Early Next Year the Tanks Will Contain Sharks, Barracuda, Seals, Porpoises and Similar Creatures of the Sea

Florida to Show Its Sea Life In Huge Aquariums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Two of the largest aquariums ever built and the world's only specially designed underwater motion picture studio will soon be opened by Marine Studios at Marineland, Florida, 18 miles south of St. Augustine and 35 miles north of Daytona Beach on the new Ocean Shore Boulevard.

There, two large tanks are being constructed as oceans in miniature. These aquariums employ a wholly new method of presenting sea life. Instead of the usual aquarium plan of displaying each species of fish in its own small compartment, Marine Studios will present in each of its tanks a facsimile reproduction of submarine life in which each species will play the same part that it does in the ocean. This method of presentation provides the average visitor and the natural scientist an ideal opportunity to observe, photograph and study the various types of fish and aquatic mammals.

Marine Studios is an enterprise representing an investment of approximately $500,000 launched by a group including Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, W. Douglas Burden, Nicholas S. Ludington, Albert G. Redpath, Sherman Pratt, Blake Lawrence, Ward Cheney, all of New York, and Ralph H. Poole Jr., of Chicago.

The Idea Back of the Project

Throughout its development, the aim of Marine Studios has been to build a national institution combining sound natural scientific and educational values with the recreational appeal which lends them flavor.

"Our idea," says W. Douglas Burden, president of Marine Studios, who is also a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, "is to build something which is sound and of lasting value to the public, of value to the community in which we are located, and of value to ourselves.

"Marine Studios will make every effort to duplicate, so far as circumstances allow, conditions existing in the open sea. For example, a coral garden will be built right in the tanks. The highly colored coral fish will be obliged to seek safety from their enemies just as they normally do in the open sea by escaping in among the interstices of the coral growth where the larger carnivores cannot follow.

Like Being at a Theater

"The whole world of marine invertebrates is a highly complex and very fascinating one and many of the forms are of incredible beauty. It is curious to find that in the aquariums of this country they have been almost entirely ignored. In this respect, therefore, Marine Studios will stand alone.

Palm Beaches Spruced Up; Much New Building Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Beautifully groomed, the Palm Beaches are ready to play hostess to the world.

With construction well past the $4,000,000-mark for the resort cities for the 11 months just past, this beauty treatment shows itself mainly in new homes and much remodelling of old residences.

Apartment houses and hotels have had their annual refurbishing but from the office of Building Inspector Wilson Rowan comes the report of 200 dwellings completed and under construction for home owners.

The frame type of dwelling leads in popularity, with scarcely a stucco dwelling among the 200. The Spanish house is distinctly out of favor and in its place have come homes with verandas and shutters to keep out the glare and let in the trade winds, for the Palm Beaches have gone "tropical colonial."

The architects started it about five years ago when they began to study residence types in the insular possessions of Great Britain and France, lying south of Florida. They were searching for something more suited to palm trees and a dazzling sun. They sought to learn how the colonials found ease and comfort in the tropics.

Florida Expects Winter Guests To Total 2,500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Florida will attract "at least 2,500,000 Winter visitors" this season, it was estimated here by officials of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce.

The State Chamber's list of events includes the following: Chamber of Commerce fishing tournament, Clearwater, Dec. 15 to April 15; National fresh water bass tournament, Leesburg, Dec. 15 to Feb. 15; Metropolitan fishing tournament, Miami, Dec. 25; Orange Bowl football game, Miami, Jan. 1; Tin Can Tourist Christmas party and homecoming, Arcadia, Jan. 3; Greek Epiphany ceremony, Tarpon Springs, Jan. 6; Miami open golf tournament, Miami, Jan. 7 to 9; Florida Orange Festival, Winter Haven, Jan. 17 to 22.

Latin Carnival, Tampa, Jan. 21 to 22; Gasparilla parade and carnival, Tampa, Jan. 31; Mid-Winter Vandalia, Eustis, Feb. 1 to 4; Edison Day, Fort Myers, Feb. 11; Tenth annual St. Anne Pilgrimage, Lake Wales, Feb. 11; Women's golf championship, Palm Beach, Feb. 7 to 11; Tin Can Tourists, Inc., annual convention, Sarasota, Feb. 7 to 20; International Snipe boat races, Clearwater, Feb. 26 and 27.

Kenilworth Lodge
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1938 SEASON
Opening January Fifth
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FROM WINTER'S FROST TO SUMMER'S FROLIC
PALM BEACH HOTEL
¶ Amid luxurious tropical surroundings, the Palm Beach Hotel is an ideal place to spend your winter holiday. You will appreciate the superlative service . . . finest cuisine . . . congenial atmosphere.
Write for booklet and rates
PALM BEACH HOTEL
PALM BEACH, FLA.
J. J. Farrell, Mgr.—Summer, Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.

4 KLOEPPEL Hotels in FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE
The GEORGE WASHINGTON
200 Rooms with Bath and Shower
The Wonder Hotel of the South. Rates and grade known facility for first class operation.
GARAGE in direct connection with hotel.
RATES... from $3.00
The NEW MAYFLOWER
300 Rooms with Bath and Shower
Famed for its hospitality and favored alike by winter visitors and Commercial Travelers. Radio.
GARAGE adjoining.
RATES... from $2.50
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125 Rooms—Baths
You'll be pleased with its convenience, comfort and service. Moderate rates posted.
GARAGE directly connected.
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WEST PALM BEACH
The GEORGE WASHINGTON
200 Rooms with Baths and Showers
Open all the year. Radio and every modern convenience and service for summer and winter comfort.
★ GARAGE service.
★ Reasonable Rates Posted in Every Room
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HOTEL MONSON
ON THE WATERFRONT
St. Augustine, Fla.
A modern attractive resort hotel offering a discriminating clientele every comfort and the best of recreational facilities.
Booklet
C. E. Young, Mgr.

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DELRAY BEACH, FLA.
A Beautiful, Modern, Fireproof Hotel, located between Palm Beach and Miami... Surf Bathing from Hotel... Golf ... Gulf Stream Fishing.
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FOR YEARS the symbol of hotel perfection, especially to those thousands of winter visitors to Florida who have been our guests.
...Most centrally located facing beautiful Hemming Park, the heart of Jacksonville's theatrical and shopping district.
...Courteous service and noteworthy cuisine. Automobile storage garage in direct connection with the lobby.
A ROBERT R. MEYER HOTEL
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JACKSONVILLE'S LARGEST FINEST HOTEL
the ROOSEVELT
$2.50 up
A Robert R. Meyer Hotel

HOTEL ANDREW JACKSON
Main and Adams Streets
Hot and Cold Water in Every Room
Rates from $1.00 With Bath $1.50
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

HOTEL ARAGON
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Beach FLORIDA
On this world-famous beach—twenty-three miles of fine, white sand—America is again at play . . . relaxing in the glorious sunshine . . . or actively enjoying the many diversions—surf and sun bathing, fishing (deep-sea, surf and river), golf, tennis, sailboating, skeet shooting—an all-around calendar of diversions.
There are more accommodations this year than ever. Daytona Beach has been growing. Even with the "colossal" season indicated, there will be room and fun for everyone who wants wintertime diversions in wholesome, homelike atmosphere, with a rich, tropic background.
Your inquiries will be promptly and fully answered. Please address:
Chamber of Commerce
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA
"America's Finest Ocean Beach"

INDIAN RIVER HOTEL
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA
Situated directly on the famous Tropical Indian River and on the Ocean. Dancing and music. American Plan. Golf, Tennis, Sulphur Pool. Cuisine the very best. 150 rooms. Steam Heat and elevator service. Rates reasonable.

PALM BEACH
HOTEL SEAGLADE
NOW OPEN
Only hotel on Ocean Boulevard. Wonderful surf bathing free to our Guests. Excellent fishing from our Ocean Pier. Elevator. First Class in every detail. American Plan—$6, $7, $8 per day, per person.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
In the heart of Palm Beach, 75 yards from ocean; near private pool and solarium. American Plan, $3.00 up; European, $1.50 up.
W. A. MERRILL, Owner W. J. BRYAN, Mgr.

Marguerite & Juliette Apts.
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PALM BEACH BILTMORE Opening Announced
FAMOUS HOTEL OFFERS 3-POINT VACATION PLAN WITH CLUB PRIVILEGES
Big news from the Florida resort front this week is the announcement of the opening in January of the Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel with a three-point American Plan "complete vacation" policy which includes accommodations, meals, transportation by private aerocar to the resort interests of the area, and membership privileges in two exclusive Palm Beach clubs for golf and surf bathing. The Palm Beach Biltmore is under the same ownership and direction as the British Colonial Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
MODERATE AMERICAN PLAN RATES
One of Florida's largest resort hotels, the Palm Beach Biltmore stands on the Palm Beach shore of beautiful Lake Worth, beside the "Lake Trail", seven-mile pedestrian highway. First point of the three-point vacation plan is the hotel itself—its fine accommodations, service and cuisine, and the facilities and entertainment provided within the hotel and its Infanta Gardens.
UNIQUE CLUB PRIVILEGES
Palm Beach Biltmore guests will be accorded privileges (upon committee approval) of the Sun and Surf Club, on the ocean, and of the Palm Beach Country Club, which has the finest golf course on the island. At Sun and Surf are splendid beach and pool, clubhouse with limited number of oceanfront guest rooms. In addition to golf and spacious clubhouse, the Country Club has dockage facilities for yachts in sheltered Lake Worth.
COURTESY TRANSPORTATION
From the hotel, the Palm Beach Biltmore aerocar fleet speeds guests to the clubs, and to the many interests of the area. This cost-free transportation is both a convenience and an economy.
Thus the American Plan rates practically cover all the expenses of a complete Palm Beach vacation . . . 1—accommodations and meals . . . 2—club privileges . . . 3—transportation. All are included.
For rates, information and reservations, communicate with the hotel at Palm Beach, with the New York office at 551 Fifth Avenue (telephone MUrray Hill 2-0521), or the Chicago office at 120 South La Salle Street (telephone FRAnklin 4645).
Palm Beach BILTMORE PALM BEACH

PALM BEACH
An Adventure in Contentment and Smart Living
Guestship at the Whitehall includes extraordinary privileges beyond the hotel's bailiwick—such as aerocar transportation (auto lounge cars) to all vacation interests in and around Palm Beach, *without extra charge*; membership privileges (upon approval by the committees) in the exclusive Sun and Surf Club and the Palm Beach Country Club, *without payment of initiation fees or dues!*
May we suggest that you make your reservations as soon as possible? Please address inquiries to the hotel or its northern offices: New York, 551 Fifth Avenue, Room 712 (Telephone MUrray Hill 2-0521); Chicago, 120 South La Salle Street, Room 1265 (Telephone FRAnklin 4645).
(SAME OWNERSHIP, DIRECTION AND POLICY AS MIAMI BILTMORE, MIAMI)
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Miami Beach Becomes Haven for Yachtsmen During the Winter Season

Warm-Air Sports by the Sea Call World to Florida Strand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Flashing aside resorts. On either side of the city glitter the varicolored waters of the Gulf Stream and Biscayne Bay, adding more color and variety to the environment.

This season finds more than 150 hotels, de luxe and medium-priced, 600 apartment buildings and 2300 houses opened for the influx of winter visitors. In keeping with its building program, the city has poured over $2,000,000 into public improvements, which greatly enhance appearance and convenience.

The exclusive Surf and Bath Clubs have made extensive preparations to welcome members, while the Sun Cabana Club and the Everglades Cabana Colony already have opened winter festivities.

The beach patrol, under the direction of Capt. Ernest Wiese, has been enlarged, and every facility of modern safety has been provided for the protection of swimmers and bathers at the beaches. A two-way radio control system has been installed in all patrol stations.

Down the inland waterway and skirting the Atlantic shore, the parade of yachts has started, the sleek craft arriving daily and anchoring at moorings in the bay and along the causeway. Sailboats and speed boats, too, are numerous. Regattas and cruises have been arranged by the yacht clubs, while the Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club is preparing its annual fishing tournament.

The city fathers announce an ambitious program, having equipped the municipal Flamingo Park with basket ball, tennis, badminton and shuffleboard courts and an archery range.

Swimming, sun-bathing and fishing will doubtless continue as paramount attractions, but other sports will share in popularity. Champions will compete as usual in tennis and golf tournaments. At the La Gorce course, Willie Klein, former PGA titleholder, has taken up his duties as professional; John Brophy is at Bay Shore Club; Bob Barnett is at the Indian Creek Club, and Art Gleason has opened the season at the municipal course.

The social contingent is already here in force, with Commodore and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt entertaining on Fisher Island and on their yacht, Alva. Residences put in readiness include those of Harvey S. Firestone, S. S. Kresge, Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Frank Gannett, Col. Frank Knox, Walter Briggs and Gar Wood. Most of the smart shops on Lincoln Road, the "Fifth Avenue of the South," are open and shoppers are buying Christmas presents as well as resort apparel.

Yachts Assembled in Biscayne Bay
View Taken From Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach, Fla.

'Feathered Folk' in Florida Colorful Sight to Visitors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 14—Penniless visitors who travel by air to the nation's southern playgrounds, who oftentimes put up for the winter months at Florida's most exclusive resorts, are those experts on song and flight which bird-lovers affectionately call "feathered folk."

To Miami Beach come ornithologists professional and amateur from all over America "vissing," as it were, the Birdland passports of migrants to the West Indies, the Antilles and South America. Upon Florida descend all the south-flying birds of eastern America who use the peninsula for their aerial plunge into the tropics.

The number of species is almost unbelievable. In a single day, bird-lovers can identify 50 or more kinds of birds depending on his location. One list, compiled by a semi-professional using Miami Beach as winter headquarters from which point he journeyed throughout the southern tip of Florida, registered only one robin and one blue-jay for the entire season.

Cardinals and mockingbirds are seen or heard in abundance. The woodpeckers are very much in evidence among the pines and palmettoes. The red-headed (which many hold should be our national bird because of his patriotic red, white and blue display) the downy, pileated and the flicker are included in most everyone's list.

Herons of all descriptions are Florida's specialty. There is the snowy, the gold-crowned night, the black-crowned night, Louisiana, little green, and both the great and blue herons. Eagles are usually found in mountainous regions, but in Florida the bald eagle may be far from hills of any sort. Known as the "robber" he sails far above in the blue sky, watching the activities of any osprey which might be fishing below. Suddenly he makes a swoop when it becomes obvious that the fisherman has been successful, and as the osprey drops its dinner the eagle invariably catches it before it strikes the water.

A visit to popular bird rookeries in the Everglades is an experience bird-lovers will not soon forget. Thousands upon thousands of nests occupied by squawking fledglings are to be found and following the whir of wings that signifies the flight of the feathered parents the din from the multitude of frightened birds is tremendous.

Among members of the sparrow family one can identify the vesper, grass, Savannah—and, of course, the ubiquitous English sparrow. Blackbirds are common and can sometimes be found in great flocks. These include the redwinged, boattail grackle, fish crow, Florida grackle and Florida blackbird. Doves and Florida larks are also common.

Egrets at one time bred all the way from Oregon and New York state to Patagonia in South America. In Florida, according to the Audubon Society, they are more abundant than anywhere else. After the nesting season, when personal danger has disappeared, some wander northward, but whese they were once seen in countless numbers, it is now an eventful day when one is listed outside a breeding colony.

Florida's Flags Counted as Eight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Eight flags have flown over Florida instead of the usually acknowledged six, according to Ruby Leach Carson, an authority on Florida history.

"This is more than any other state in the Union can boast," Mrs. Carson said recently.

"Besides the Spanish, French, English, Confederate and United States flags, some generous historians include the Republic of Florida flag, which flew from 1812 to 1816 in East Florida; but no one before has claimed for the state the two flags that were unfurled on Amelia Island, in Fernandina, in the year 1817. They are the Green Cross of Florida and the Republic of Mexico flags.

"The Green Cross was raised over Amelia when a filibuster from South America, Gregor MacGregor, seized the city and set up an independent government in June of 1817. When he sailed away the following September to get recruits, Gen. Louis Aury, another filibuster, appeared and supplanted the Green Cross flag with the flag of the Republic of Mexico, and the territory was formally declared a part of the Republic of Mexico.

"Duval County's historian, P. D. Gold, lists these flags for Fernandina, and states that when the Stars and Stripes flew over that city it was the fifth flag within five years."

Sunshine Put to Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Sunshine around Miami is put to work. More than 12,000 homes in the Greater Miami area are equipped with solar water heating systems, which use the sun's rays for maintaining a constant supply of hot water. Six hours of sunshine is sufficient for heating a three-days' supply of hot water. Tests have found water in solar heaters within seven degrees of the boiling point, 212 degrees.

Cabana Colonies, Bit of Old Spain, Sweeping Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—A little bit of Old Spain may be seen here with the "cabaña colonies" dotting the landscape as supplements to the hotels. The name "cabaña" properly belongs to the huts of shepherds in the mountains of Spain, but another name the Spaniards give the cabaña is "mean habitation," and these cabañas by the swimming pool in hotel gardens bear no noticeable resemblance to mean habitations.

No one here seems to know who transported the idea of the cabaña from the uplands of Spain to these golden shores, but nevertheless it's here and growing very popular.

Back in 1928, N. B. T. Roney, builder of this resort's lovely ocean-front hotel, the Roney-Plaza, introduced cabañas in connection with a hotel. It was an experiment and only 20 were built along the ocean front; little wooden retreats, whose fronts were gay with awnings and whose foreparts were fitted with comfortable chairs, bright with cushions, and with tables for magazines and the endless odds and ends that people who spend their whole days on the beach want close at hand.

People took to the cabañs as an exchange for former somewhat questionable comfort of spending the day sprawled on the sand, even in the shade of a capacious beach umbrella. With each succeeding year the popularity of these cabañas grew until today every up-to-date hotel offers them to their guests.

At the Roney-Plaza there are private cabañas with bright umbrellas all about the pool. There is nothing so delightful as the easy, leisurely life of the cabañas. Each has its own dressing room and showers. Here one may have all the privacy one may wish.

Miami Beach Boosts Climate as Attraction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—One never-failing attraction of Miami Beach is the climate. Located on the same degree of longitude as Cairo, Egypt, balmy temperatures always prevail. But the warmth, which might be oppressive in some localities, is here tempered by the cooling breezes from the Gulf Stream and the Trade Winds that never fail.

The average temperature in Miami Beach for the entire year of 1936, according to official figures from the United States Weather Bureau, was 75.6. Highest for the year was 90, and the lowest was 42. The average for January, February and March was 68.8, 68.2 and 70.3, respectively.

New Miami Beach Hotel, The Triton, Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The Triton, newest of the ultra-modern ocean front hotels at Miami Beach, has opened for its first season. The new hotel is named after Triton, the mythological sea-god who controlled the waters of the seas with his shell trumpet. A statue of Triton commands the entrance to the hotel, and behind this figure rises the facade of the building done in special terra cotta tile.

The lobby carries out the sea motive. An entire side is occupied by a unique photo mural; a composite picture of scenery in the Everglades and along the Florida Keys.

Florida Tax Rolls Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Intangible property owned by Duval County citizens has increased $4,842,865 in value since last year, according to the 1937 tax roll. Intangible tax collections go to the State and if 100 per cent collections are made, Duval County will send approximately $5000 into the state treasury from that source.

Miami Beach Builds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—During the past 22 months building permits have been issued at Miami Beach for an average of over $1,000,000 a month.

Yachts Flock to Miami Beach For the Gay Winter Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Surrounded by water, with the ocean on one side and Biscayne Bay on the other, and a network of small inland waterways intermingling throughout its length, this resort city depends much upon marine activities and water sports for its winter gaiety. A check of the waterfront gives prophetic indication of the coming season, at the yacht docks, in the exclusive clubs, the fashionable hotels and luxurious homes that face the water. The indications are said to be unusually good this year.

George F. Getz of Chicago, former treasurer of the National Republican Committee and self-styled "retired Republican," has led the vanguard of yachtsmen into Miami Beach waters again this year, in keeping with his custom of being the first to arrive and the last to go. His boat, the Virago, arrived at the Flamingo docks early in November.

Vandenbergs Due

United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Mrs. Vandenberg, who were here last season as guests of Mr. Getz, will pass the Christmas holidays on his boat.

Col. Frank Knox of Chicago, running mate of Alfred M. Landon in the last presidential race, was another of Mr. Getz' visitors last winter at Miami Beach.

Space has been taken at the Flamingo docks by many visitors who use the hotel as a base between cruises. Among them are George L. Bourne and A. W. Ferguson of New York City; Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Criqui of Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. Chapman J. Root of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Harvey W. Harper of Larchmont, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. James T. Howard of Washington, D. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred DeCozen of New York.

Informal Openings

Informal openings of the exclusive Bath and Surf Clubs took place on Dec. 1, and Thanksgiving Day saw the beginning of the season for the golf clubs and many of the smart hotels. By late December the major hostelries will have been open for days and taking care of the usual influx of visitors. Among these are the Pancoast and the Deauville, which were open all summer; Carl Fisher's Flamingo, the Nautilus, the King Cole, the Lincoln and the Boulevard; the Roney Plaza, the Whitman, the Atlantis, the Shoremead and nearly 30 new hotels which swell the total number at Miami Beach to 177.

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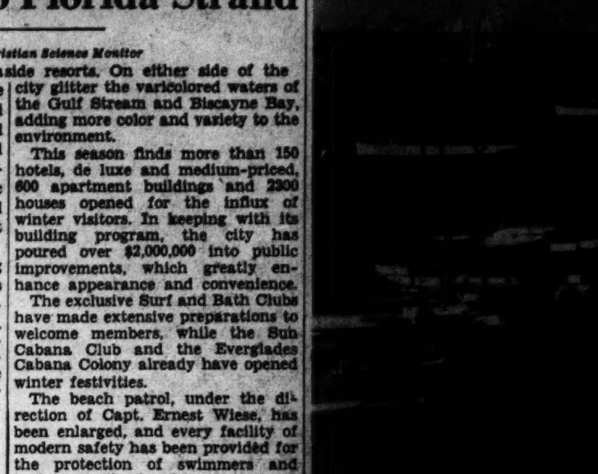

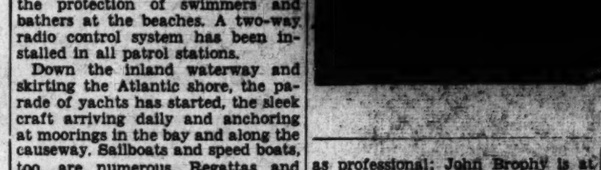
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Never has this tropic playground been lovelier — or livelier! Along this famous strand (eight and a half miles of white, warm beach) thousands of sensible folk have found release from the discomforts of winter. They are enjoying an abundance of sunshine, pure sea-air and outdoor life. They are keeping youthful with the gay pleasures, new enthusiasms and stimulating beauty of this winter refuge.

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Miami and Coral Gables Beckon Visitors to Winter of Sunshine

New Miami-Okeechobee Road To Boom Everglades Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Completion of the new Florida road known as Route 26, which will form a direct line between Miami and towns in the Lake Okeechobee region, is eagerly awaited by growers and residents of the vast agricultural section which is experiencing its most successful crop season in 15 years.

Cities along the lake shore are exceptionally busy. Heavy trucks, laden with fresh vegetables, are moving north in an almost constant stream, some to points as far as Washington. Long trains are bearing their share of the burden and reliable sources estimate the pickers in the fields at about 24,000.

This is the region that was virtually wiped out by the storm of 1928, when the waters of Lake Okeechobee arose and flooded all surrounding territory for miles around. Since completion of the dike built at the lake by the United States Government, people have regained confidence and return to the richest of Everglade soils, with the result that all the lake towns are experiencing a striking comeback this year.

At Clewiston, center of the sugar industry, thousands of tons of the United States Sugar Corporation's cane harvest are pouring into the big mill and emerging as fine raw sugar, to be shipped to Savannah for refining. Throughout the depression, the sugar plant has been a stabilizing factor in the life of the Everglades, and Clewiston has had no relief roll.

Housing Shortage

Every city in the area reports new construction and an acute housing shortage, despite the efforts of builders to keep up with the demands.

Belle Glade, one of the cities hardest hit by the 1928 tropical blow, now claims the best shipping facilities of any city in the Everglades, with about seven acres of railway yards. With several large packing houses and a refrigeration plant, it is hoping for early boat connections with Jacksonville. Shipments, expected to start this month, will be taken through the new cross-state waterway to Fort Pierce, where they will be transported by steamer to Jacksonville.

Possible development of a market for ramie, otherwise known as China grass, much used by the ancient Egyptians for weaving an almost indestructible fabric, has aroused considerable interest in Belle Glade. W. C. Lord, who has experimented with its growth in the Everglades, said recently:

"The Everglades will produce more of the fiber than any other place in the world, even more than China and Egypt. Three, and even four, cuttings annually may be expected here, and growers, enthusiastic over the possibilities, are but awaiting a sound market before planting."

Pahokee, now with a population of nearly 10,000, has shown one of the most remarkable comebacks. In the center of the bean-growing section, this city has profited by the good season, growers having had a third picking already this year.

"Something of the cash importance of our crops can be seen by surveying the actual cash outlay," said Mayor John A. Dulany of Pahokee recently. "Not taking into consideration the investments in seed, fertilizers and labor leading to harvesting of the crop, which is considerable, the harvest itself causes the grower to expend $100 a car.

Sometimes 60 Cars Daily

"If there is an average of 30 cars a day from the Pahokee-Belle Glade region, and several days during the season there may be as many as 60, you can see the amount of money turned loose by the local residents during that period.

"Pahokee is anxiously awaiting completion of Road 26 because it is believed the road's completion will be of considerable benefit to this area as well as to Miami, which is certain to draw much more trade from here and be used as the shipping point for much of our produce. We even hope that winter visitors to the lower East coast will discover the excellent fresh-water storage facilities we have for their boats and will avail themselves of it.

"But the prime benefit we expect from the road is that visitors going South will come down through the central part of the state by way of Orlando and take this new route, thus seeing our rich agricultural lands. This will encourage investments, we believe, and this section needs more farmers who own their own land. The real business growth of the section depends upon the individual farmer. He can raise more stuff and get more for it on land here than at any other place in the United States."

The Golfer's Winter Paradise
Palm-Dotted Fairways in Southern Florida Beckon to the Vacationist

Building Railroad to Miami Began City's Era of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Progress in building Miami from a small community 41 years ago to its present important place in the world of commerce, business and finance, began with the construction of the Florida East Coast Railway to this city in 1896.

Henry M. Flagler, in 1892, owned the railroad extending southward from Jacksonville through St. Augustine to Titusville, and in that year realized that an extension of the road along the shores of the Indian River would control the growing traffic. He decided to push his railroad through an area that was practically a wilderness. By November of that year train service was established in New Smyrna, and in February, 1893, it was in operation to Cocoa and Rockledge. Eau Gallie was reached in June and in January, 1894, trains were operated to Fort Pierce.

In the meantime, Mr. Flagler had visited Palm Beach and was so impressed with its beauty and climate that he immediately planned to build an immense hotel there and to extend the railroad to that point. Palm Beach then was but a small settlement. Years before a steamer laden with coconuts had been wrecked on the shore. Many of the nuts had been planted by the early settlers and others, washed up on the beach, had sprouted, accounting for the growth of coconut palms which gave the place its name.

Land Prices Jumped

News that Mr. Flagler had purchased land in Palm Beach for a hotel caused real estate prices to jump to unheard-of heights for that time. Prices ran from $150 to $1000 an acre. People who had come here a few years before and homesteaded found themselves suddenly rich.

The railroad was completed to West Palm Beach on March 22, 1894. Ground for the Royal Poinciana Hotel, at Palm Beach, was broken in May, 1893, and during the summer of 1895 another large hotel, the Palm Beach Inn, which later became the Breakers, was begun. Mr. Flagler bridged Lake Worth and extended a spur of the railroad to these hotels. A large pier was built extending 1000 feet into the ocean and a steamship line established between Palm Beach and Nassau.

About the time the railroad was finished to Palm Beach, James E. Ingraham, an associate of Mr. Flagler's, met at a dinner party in Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Julia Tuttle, who told him she was about to remove her family and effects to Miami. "Some day someone will build a railroad to Miami," she said. "and I hope you will be interested in it, and when they do, I will be willing to divide my property there and give one half for a town site."

Escape "Great Freeze"

In the winter of 1894-95 occurred a great freeze which ruined the groves in the orange belt. As oranges were about the only crop then grown in Florida, the financial distress was acute. Immediately after the freeze Mr. Ingraham accepted Mrs. Tuttle's invitation to visit Miami and found there orange, lemon, lime and grapefruit trees in bloom, untouched by frost, not a leaf having been harmed by the cold. There had been no frost there. He gathered a lot of blossoms from the various trees and hurried to St. Augustine and showed them to Mr. Flagler.

He presented written proposals from Mrs. Tuttle and Mrs. William Brickell for Mr. Flagler to extend his railroad to Miami, offering to share their holdings for a townsite. Arrangement were made immediately for the railroad builder to go to Miami and in February, 1895, Mr. Flagler drove there with his party.

Proposal Accepted

It was one of those perfect Miami days when Mr. Flagler arrived, according to records, with the sky clear and blue and the sun shining its brightest. Before returning Mr. Flagler had accepted the proposition to extend his railroad from Palm Beach and had selected the site for the Royal Palm Hotel, on the North band of the Miami River, where it empties into Biscayne Bay. He also planned the layout of the town. The hotel site and the town site were given by Mrs. Tuttle.

The railroad was completed to Miami on April 15, 1896, and the road opened to this point for commercal serfice, April 22. Continuous operation over the railroad between Jacksonville and Miami, a distance of 366 miles, was thus established. From that day to this, trains to and from Miami have never ceased running over the Florida East Coast Railway.

Miami Conventions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Miami has become the winter convention capital. Fifty national organizations have elected to hold their annual meetings in the nation's winter playground, enabling their members to combine business with vacation trips to the resort capital. Hotels and resort centers offer special inducements to convention groups.

Coral Gables Set For Big Season; Golfers Gather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Marking the traditional opening of the South Florida resort season, the Miami Biltmore Hotel here celebrated its formal opening with a large dinner dance.

A program of sports and recreational events has been set in motion with the opening of this hostelry, expected to surpass other seasons and continue without interruption until April. A record crowd of early winter vacationists is arriving to participate in the many activities that fill the calendar of the winter season.

The Florida Year-Round Clubs, of which Col. Henry L. Doherty is president, has announced an elaborate list of winter sports and social events, which were inaugurated Dec. 5 with the "Golf Widows' tournament for wives of golfing husbands." The Florida Year-Round Clubs embrace the Miami Biltmore Country Club, the Roney Plaza Cabana Club and the Key Largo Anglers Club. The three units are connected by a $100,000 private autogiro and aero car transportation system, an idea of Colonel Doherty.

Golf's rich winter attraction, the annual $10,000 Miami Biltmore open, sponsored by Colonel Doherty for the Miami Biltmore Club, played Dec. 10-13, has brought to the resort more than 300 of the world's golfing great players, both pros and amateurs.

Many winter vacationists who annually celebrate Christmas in New York are expected to arrive before the holidays this year.

Yachts Winter at Miami

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Great White Fleet has moved into its winter home. Upward of 1500 pleasure yachts spend the southern yachting season in Miami waters, taking advantage of the city's yacht basin with 14 docks—the longest 1258 feet—the causeways, the Royal Palm Yacht Basin, the Cocoanut Grove Yacht Harbor and the Miami River yachting facilities.

Gay Season Scheduled at Coral Gables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Americans are flocking here to pursue summer's golfing, swimming, and other delights under Florida's sun and stars.

Sunseekers in swarms have already arrived to participate in the round of activities high-lighted by the 60-event sports and social program of the Year-Round Clubs which is sponsored by Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the three-clubs-in-one organization and originator of the "packaged" vacation which now revises the old rocking-chair formula for dallying on furlough from care.

This new style minimizes the fuss of getting full fun value from the facilities of the American Riviera, as offered by the Miami Biltmore Country Club, the Roney Plaza Cabana Sun Club, and the Key Largo Anglers Club, all linked by a $100,000 autogyro and delux aero-car transportation system.

Colonel Doherty has announced a recreation program involving an expenditure of $300,000, to be featured by championship golf and tennis tournaments, salt water events, aquatic carnivals, and evening diversions.

Plans have already been made by many members of the resort colony here to accompany the divot aces on the fourth annual golfing argosy to the Bahamas, the fourth annual, Nassau $3500 open, scheduled Dec. 18-20.

Meanwhile, presiding over the tennis whirl, is Lloyd Budge, elder brother of the world's amateur champion, Don Budge of California. Budge and J. Basil Maguire, chairman of the tournament committee, forecast an exciting battle of volleys and drives for the fans vacationing here when the country's aces meet Jan. 3-9 in the sixth annual Miami Biltmore tennis championship.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, will defend the title he won last year by conquering Don Budge in the finals for the Colonel Doherty trophy.

Early registrations at the Roney Plaza are already portending a festive season at this famous spot. Bridge parties are in full swing here, at the Miami Biltmore and at the Key Largo Anglers' Club.

Aquatic carnivals, long-standing features of the winter resort scene here, are attracting large crowds to the Miami Biltmore pools weekly, with many interesting novelties booked by Alexander Ott, Florida's celebrated showman.

Other highlights on the schedule are the Miami Biltmore Amateur Golf Championship, Jan. 19-23, the Miami Biltmore Left-handers' Golf Championship, Jan. 24-27, the Miami Biltmore Mixed Foursome Tournament, Jan. 30, the Miami Biltmore Women's Golf Championship, Jan. 30-Feb. 5, The Miami Biltmore Highchair Boxing Championships, Feb. 12, the Miami Biltmore Women's Tennis Championships, Feb. 12-20, the Miami Biltmore Seniors' Golf Tournament, Feb. 21, the Miami Biltmore Four-Ball Golf Championship, Feb. 23-26, the Miami Biltmore Kiddies Golf Championship, March 5, and other events.

Florida's Hollywood Expects Gay Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 14—Winter activities at this resort promise to begin earlier and be gayer than ever before. A new venture for the Hollywood Beach Hotel will be launched immediately after the opening of the great ocean front hostelry on Dec. 20, when the second annual Golf Gambol and Christmas Week Fun Fest will be staged. A week of festivities such as never before has been undertaken here will give the season an early send-off, according to Oscar T. Jonson, manager.

Outstanding among the attractions guests will enjoy Christmas week is the $4000 open golf tournament which begins Dec. 27-29 at the Hollywood Beach Hotel golf course. This will be followed immediately by the amateur tournament for which a number of trophies have been put up. Nearly 200 internationally known golf professionals have entered the tourney.

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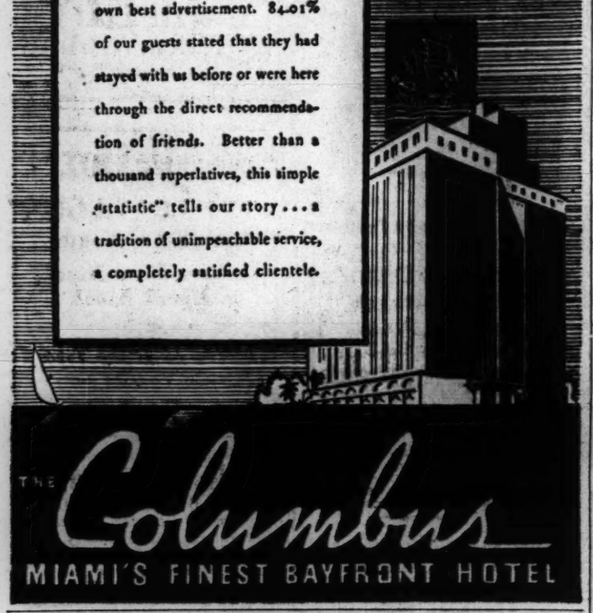

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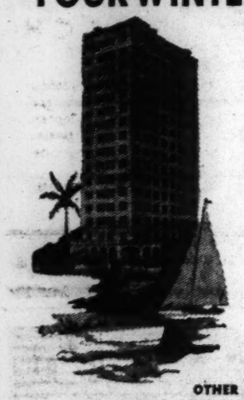

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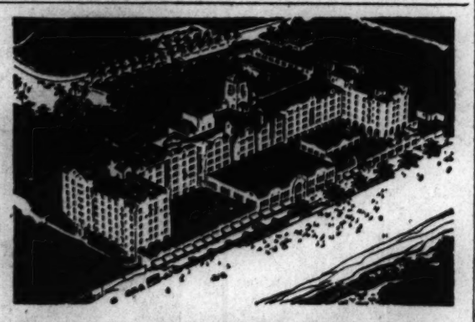

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SPECTATOR SPORTS—Championship golf and tennis matches, horse racing, regattas. . . . Winter's sports headlines are made in Miami, and you can have a grandstand seat at the making.

BIG GAME FISHING—Sailfish, marlin, tuna, etc. — the world-famous Gulf Stream fishing grounds are just off-shore and Miami's fleet of "charter" boats is among the largest and finest in the world. No experience necessary. Excellent bay and fresh-water fishing.

AFTER DARK—Miami's tropic stars shine just overhead and stars of stage, screen and radio match their brilliance in gay clubs and casinos. Quieter pastimes, too. Floodlights brighten tennis courts, outdoor bowling alleys and other amusements to keep you out in the fresh sea air even after the sun has called it a day.

This YEAR

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Pro-Japan Regime Decreed For North China at Peking

PEKING, China, Dec. 14 (AP)—Tang Gen-ho, Minister of Justice of the new "autonomous" regime here, declared today that it considers itself the "government of the whole of China." It seeks the co-operation of the entire world "except the Communists," he added.

The five-barred flag which heralded formation of the provisional government was the national emblem of China before the establishment of the Chiang Kai-shek government. It has five horizontal bars—red, yellow, blue, white and black.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 14—Simultaneously with the fall of Nanking, the Japanese Government has begun to harvest the fruits of conquest. The first step was taken here today with the emergence of the long-awaited plan for establishment of a pro-Japanese regime in North China.

As it has done in other instances, Japan is establishing an "autonomous" regime at Peking. The main outlines of this new government were announced by Domei, the Japanese news agency. They are to be vigorous opposition to the Nationalist Government of Gen Chiang Kai-shek, suppression of communism, and co-operation with Japan and Manchukuo.

Nanking "Shadow"

Old-line politicians of the Kuomintang Party, once the ruling political group in China, are included in the provisional Peking regime. Two former presidents in China, three former Premiers, five former Finance Ministers and four other cabinet officers are listed by Domei as participants.

Meanwhile, in a formal Nanking statement, Premier Konoye characterized the Nanking regime in China as a "mere shadow government." This is regarded as foreshadowing the complete withdrawal of Japanese recognition of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's government should its resistance to the Japanese military campaign continue.

Premier Konoye, declaring that "birth of a new China will serve to safeguard foreign interests in the Far East," summarized the contention that Japan had pursued a policy of "non-aggravation."

"Foreign powers," he said, "will certainly understand Japan's position as the only stabilizing force in eastern Asia. Japan will not relax chastisement of the anti-Japanese administration (in China). Japan will co-operate with whatever administration comes into existence in China.

"We sympathise with the nationals of third powers whose lives and property have been affected by hostilities. The birth of a new China will serve as a safeguard to foreign interests in the Far East. Thus Nanking's fall is only the prelude of the China question and marks the beginning of real, protracted hostilities against China."

Tokyo Celebrates

Meanwhile, almost oblivious of the diplomatic crisis in connection with the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay, and the shelling of the British gunboat Ladybird, Tokyo masses celebrated the fall of Nanking in typical Japanese fashion.

Thousands of school children holding little flags paraded before the Imperial palace, while old-fashioned lantern processions filed through many streets this evening. The feature of the celebration was a strongly militaristic display of billboards before many beflagged shops, showing Japanese troops entering Chinese towns at the point of the bayonet while airplanes rained bombs, one of which was depicted as striking and destroying a ship.

News and editorial comment on the Panay sinking tends to minimize the seriousness of the incident. Asahi characteristically observes, after approving the official expressions of regret, "We hope further measures will be taken promptly so that the unfortunate affair will be settled as soon as possible."

However, President Roosevelt's expression of shock and concern unmistakably impressed the government here and there is every indication that Japan is prepared to offer amends as regards indemnity and possibly punishment of the individuals proved responsible for the bombing.

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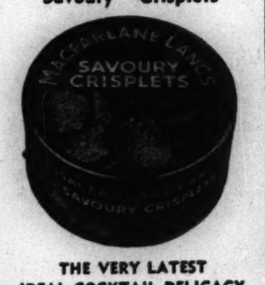

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Germany Protests Japanese Attack

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Dec. 14

It was learned from diplomatic sources today that Germany has protested to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires against bombing of the British steamer Wangpu, on the grounds that temporary offices of the German Embassy had been established on the ship.

A German message from Hankow said that the Wangpu was first attacked last Saturday while anchored off Hsiaknan. There were no casualties but the steamer left its anchorage and proceeded upriver, shelled by Japanese artillery.

Sunday the Wangpu was subjected to a Japanese bombing attack as it was being convoyed by a British gunboat. Again the Japanese failed to hit the boat, the report from Hankow said.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

apparently impossible to obtain at this time. But when it comes to specific American rights, President Roosevelt and the State Department have taken a stand which leaves Washington observers rubbing their eyes with surprise.

Only one question is seriously raised among expert observers—and raised hesitantly. It is a question whether there may not be a danger that the vigor of the American position will drive Japan to a formal declaration of war against China. With full belligerent rights Japan would not have to be so careful of neutral rights. But the very vigor of the American action, backed by the strength of its position, would appear to preclude such danger.

President Roosevelt's protest yesterday was preceded by careful and extensive apologies to American authorities here and in Tokyo. But the President also requested "full compensation," and notified Japan that when the full facts are assembled, they will be presented to the Tokyo Government.

Tokyo Meets Demands

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Japan today delivered a formal note which met, in outline, major points of President Roosevelt's demands for satisfaction for the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota sent to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew the note which:

1. Expressed apologies and regrets;
2. Promised indemnification;
3. Stated measures to prevent a recurrence of the incident already had been taken.

Ambassador Grew received from Washington a statement to present to the Japanese Government. Its contents were not disclosed but it was said to be in line with President Roosevelt's memorandum.

U. S. Warships to Stay

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, said tonight that "vessels of the United States now in China waters will remain there for protection of United States nationals as long as such necessity exists."

His expression came after a Japanese naval spokesman, talking with foreign correspondents, suggested United States and British naval authorities in the Orient withdraw their respective gunboats from the Yangtse, especially the area above Nanking where fighting is going on, as the most practical method of preventing recurrence of such incidents as the Panay and Ladybird bombings.

Admiral Yarnell said no such suggestion had been made to him and would not be approved if received.

Redfern Sought by 13th Jungle-Searching Group

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 14 (AP)—The 13th expedition in the 10-year quest for Paul Redfern, American aviator, yesterday started up the Essequibo River from Bartica, a mining town 80 miles south of Georgetown.

Theodore J. Waldeck, explorer, was in charge of the group which headed into the jungle in three specially constructed boats. They sought the aviator who disappeared in 1927 on a nonstop flight from Brunswick, Ga., to Brazil.

Recurrent rumors that Mr. Redfern was a prisoner of Indians deep in the jungle have inspired other expeditions, all unsuccessful. Mr. Waldeck pursued a report that Mr. Redfern was still living, a captive, 500 miles in the interior.

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Britain Looking to U. S. For Next Move in Far East

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—There were growing indications today that the British Government would look to President Roosevelt for leadership in the next move if protests to Japan against the bombardment of American and British gunboats on the Yangtse River fail to gain full satisfaction.

Britain was believed preparing to dispatch a severe note to Tokyo but the nation, aroused by the Oriental situation, apparently had no intention of letting the matter rest with the dispatch of a routine protest.

However, the view was expressed that the United States was "the more aggrieved party" because of the sinking of the Panay, whereas the British gunboats Ladybird and Bee weathered attacks. Therefore, in this reasoning, the initiative was Washington's.

Government leaders were believed to have under discreet review positive steps which might be taken if Japan does not comply with requests for apologies, indemnities and guarantees. The co-operation and backing of the United States in any "positive steps" would be regarded as necessary.

Chiang to Fight On

SHANGHAI, Dec. 15 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in a statement to the embattled Chinese people from "somewhere behind the Chinese-Japanese lines," asserted today that Japanese capture of Nanking would not affect China's resistance to Japanese invasion.

"The chief significance of Nanking's fall," the head of China's national government said, "is its strengthening of China's determination to continue the campaign of resistance.

"The seat of the Government has been moved elsewhere and Nanking no longer possesses political or military importance."

"It was my original military plan to shift our defenses westward when the Japanese inflicted unnecessarily heavy sacrifice to our troops," the General said.

"In accordance with this plan, Chinese troops at Nanking are withdrawing to other defenses and will continue resistance."

More Survivors Found

SHANGHAI, Dec. 14 (AP)—A growing list of survivors of the bombing of four American ships in the Yangtse River, still leaves more than 80 persons, a large number of them Chinese, unaccounted for.

The British gunboat Bee, which rushed to the scene of the bombing of the Panay under forced draft, reported yesterday that she had found 12 more survivors of the three Standard Oil Company's tankers, which were destroyed. The Bee reported that she had rescued 10 Americans including seven Panay seamen as well as three European officers of the Standard Oil Company's boat.

Available information of the attack which endangered 79 foreigners, mostly Americans, was that four were killed, eight seriously wounded, four slightly wounded, 11 foreigners and 81 Chinese missing, and probably a total of 66 saved.

The fatalities included Charles L. Ensminger of Ocean Beach, Calif., storekeeper in the sunken gunboat Panay, Sandro Sandri, an Italian journalist who sought refuge in the warship, Capt. C. H. Carlson, skipper of the Standard Oil steamer Meian, and an unidentified man, believed to be a seaman from the Panay.

Admiral Osami Nagano

HONG KONG, Dec. 14 (AP)—Chinese today reported the passing of Admiral Osami Nagano from injuries received when 15 Chinese bombers sank the battleship Nagato Nov. 24 near Kiangyin.

Admiral Nagano was a former secretary of the navy and was appointed commander of the combined Japanese fleet last February.

Chinese in Shanghai reported Dec. 6 that the Nagato, 32,720-ton Japanese battleship, had been sunk by air bombs. Japanese at the time discounted the report.

A Shanghai dispatch Dec. 10 said Chinese continued to assert that the battleship had been sunk, along with five other vessels. It reported the Japanese issued no denial and there was some belief in foreign circles the report was true.

Five Gunboats on Patrol

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Sinking of the Panay left the United States today with five river-type gunboats to patrol the Yangtse river.

The number of war vessels in China waters was listed at 16, including the cruisers Augusta at Shanghai, the Asheville at Swatow, and the Sacramento, due in Shanghai today.

Thirty-seven American vessels are stationed in the Far East.

Naval records showed there are 2701 United States marines at Shanghai, 527 at Peking, and 774 United States army troops at Tientsin.

Japan Plans Vast Exploitation

(Continued from Page 1)

plained, also are twofold: first, the recognized impossibility of Japan policing so great a territory as China, and, secondly, because of the expense involved in maintaining large Japanese armies there.

Here again the Japanese Government comes face to face with bankruptcy if it places reliance exclusively on its Army and Navy to carry out its China program. It must have other help, and sees no more logical source-place than China itself. The almost hereditary rivalries among the Chinese and the peculiar psychology of the Chinese fighting man, with his impassivity either as endurer or inflictor of suffering, make for Japanese optimism regarding this aspect of the problem.

The industrial up-building program appears naively simple for an enterprise so important that the success of the conquest hinges upon it. Failure would mean the doom of Japan in China, since out of the proposed development must come the wherewithal to maintain Japanese hold on the continent across the Yellow Sea from the Island Empire.

The first step following the peace is to develop industrially those regions of China most easily cultivated. These are not in the wind-swept north, but in the rich loess-covered reaches south of Peking, with the Yellow River region, now practically in Japanese control, a natural starting point. Here center the fabulous Shanshi and Shantung provinces, leading to the ocean outlet of Tsing-tao, which was wrested from the Germans by the Japanese Navy during the World War and returned to China through the efforts of President Wilson and Wellington Koo at the Paris Peace Conference.

To Embrace All China

Along this 2700-mile artery the Japanese propose to start the economic development they envisage will eventually embrace all China and enable them to pay their way out of their costly conquest with vast riches left over from the resulting intensive exploitation of Chinese resources.

The Yellow River plans, drawn by Japanese Army engineers, call for nothing less than the harnessing of the great stream called "China's Sorrow" because of the devastation caused by its recurrent floods. The estimated cost of this piece of work was placed at 1,000,000,000 yen, for which Japan would have to float a foreign loan.

It was here that American and British bankers came into the picture with the statement by a man competent to speak for them that no money could be had here for this program without the approval of Washington.

'Biggest' Reclamation Plan

Discussing the high-lights of the Yellow River Valley project, one of the best known engineers in the world characterized it as the biggest reclamation plan ever undertaken.

He recalled the disastrous chronicle the Yellow River floods have written and how this river's propensity for changing its course has baffled every engineer who has studied it. That it could be harnessed, he did not doubt, but he felt it was impossible to estimate the cost of such a project, at the same time admitting that the human benefits from making the Yellow River safe would be incalculable and the wealth which would pour in to the Hwang-ho provinces would more than pay the reclamation cost over a reasonable length of time.

To carry out even this initial project, the Japanese face another two-fold problem that emphasizes both world interrelation today and the equally indivisible character of the financial-economic set-up. While Japan must go into the world money markets for the funds to effect her post-peace China aims, she must also go into Western markets for materials and engineering skill. This, it was made plain here, would be the most attractive feature of the undertaking to Occidental eyes; but no matter how alluring this angle of the gigantic promotion scheme might be, no responsible group would touch it without State Department sanction, and the terms of the Sino-Japanese peace treaty indubitably would be the governing influence in that connection.

Open to Criticism

The program, it was held, was susceptible of strong criticism by friends of the Open Door policy in China. The charges against Japanese price-cutting were recalled and such complete Japanese control of Chinese production as the program indicates was viewed unfavorably in industrial quarters and in circles where industry and finance interlock. That the State Department would hold similarly was believed, and the thought was voiced that Federal consent to a Japanese loan at this time and under these circumstances was not to be had; that the only way Japan could get financial assistance in the United States would be through recognition of the complete sovereignty and independence of China and the widest application of the maintenance of this traditional position. The thought here was that no agreement was to be expected from Washington with any Sino-Japanese treaty clauses that would impair China's rights in her own house.

On the other hand, it was not believed that either the United States or Great Britain would take any active measures against Japan's China program, but that in giving this free rein, the passive resistance of the Washington Administration and the British Government would constitute a tremendous drag on her progress there, leading inevitably to Japan's downfall in China or the assimilation by the Chinese of the invader's police and colonizing forces.

Berlin Aid Discounted

Press despatches from Berlin that Reichsführer Hitler was sympathetic to the flotation of a Japanese loan in Germany were not taken seriously in Wall Street, where it was said that neither Germany nor Italy today had the funds for their own needs and that nothing in the way of real money might be expected to come out of this talk. The Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis was not big enough nor strong enough to take in China, it was added.

"Unless Japan's demands on China are more modest than anything we have been led to expect from her tactics of aggression and the military control of the Tokyo China policy," an informed spokesman said, "Japan has bitten off in China more than she can chew."

France to Boost Yugoslav Trade Under New Pact

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Dec. 14 (AP)—A trade agreement whereby France would undertake to considerably increase her purchases from Yugoslavia was sign today by Yvon Delbos, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Yugoslav Minister of Commerce.

France, agreeing to buy 20 per cent more than she sells Yugoslavia, contracted for increased purchases of wood, wood products and agricultural produce.

One provision of the agreement was the partial lifting of currency restrictions. It stipulated Yugoslav dinars may be sent to France freely in payment for goods.

M. Delbos received members of the French colony and lunched with the Yugoslav minister. He arranged a final political conference with Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, premier and minister of foreign affairs.

The French official planned to leave later for Prague, by way of Budapest, but there still was uncertainty whether there would be a conference with Hungarian officials.

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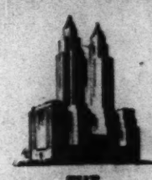
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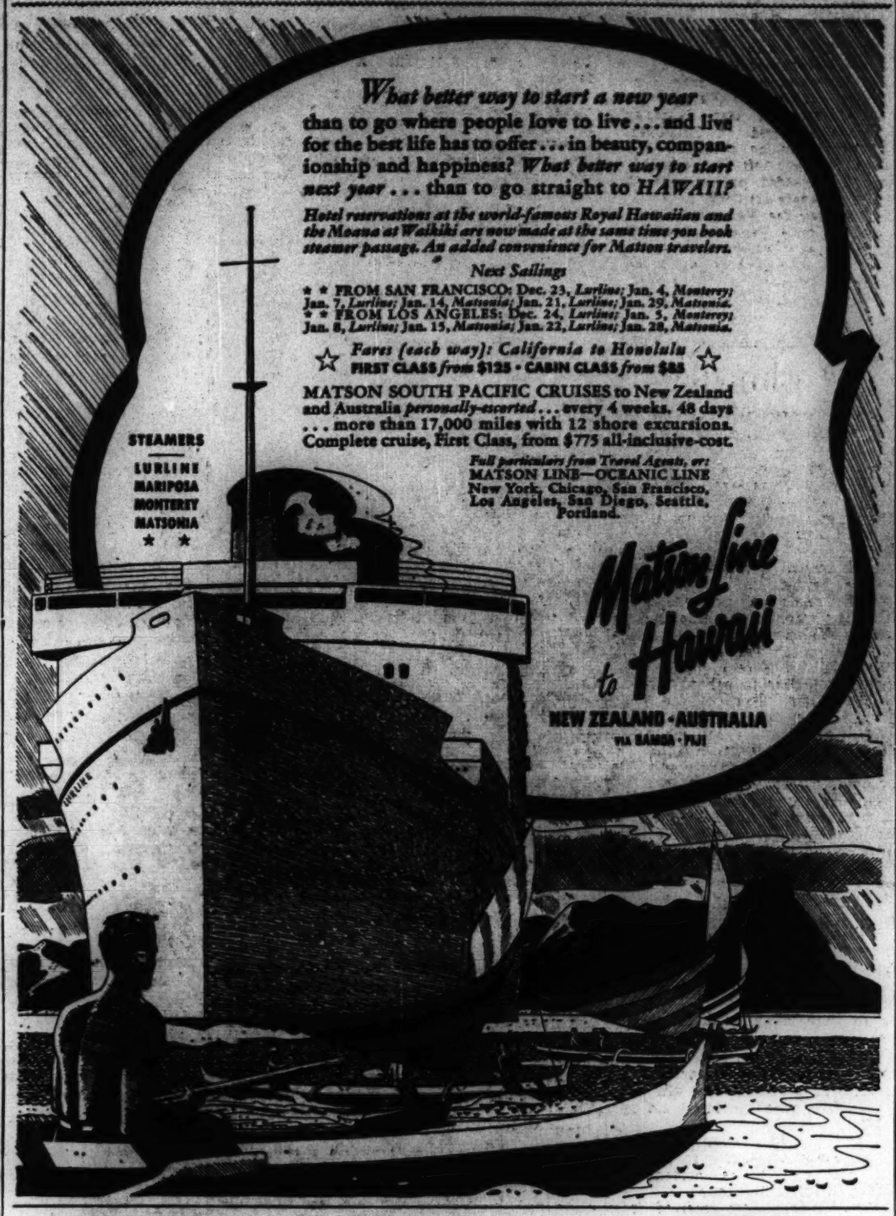

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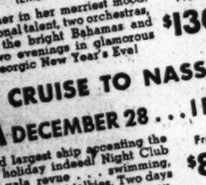

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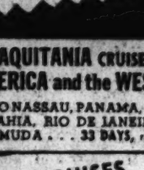

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The Home Forum

Twin Pines: Cambridge

WE HAD long wanted two small evergreens, one for each side of the steps leading up to our plain, old-fashioned city house. For five years, and I consider that a lamentable confession of procrastination, we had imagined small green trees concealing the bare earthen corners where our steps and house-foundation meet.

This mental picture of a landscaped doorway had been most vivid to me, perhaps, at the back entrance of a large local retail store. Here, attractively and in all seasons, shrubs and trees and garden wares are on display. Every now and again I have halted before rows of baby hemlocks in tubs and diminutive spruces rooted in gunny sacks, to say reflectively: "Now there! That's what I want for the corners of our front steps."

* * *

APPARENTLY TREES AT a store held no appeal for my husband, for his reply never varied. Stooping over to look at the price card tied to a branch, he would say: "Three dollars for a tree when the woods are full of them?" That sounded sensible, but always it was with wistful backward glances that I left the green outer department of that store and went inside in prosaic pursuit of children's sandals or a potato masher.

Of course we forgot that, though the woods *are* full of trees, when walking between them, pushing aside their branches to clear a path, sniffing their spice and fragrance, peering up through their branches and shuffling over their roots through fallen leaves and cones and needles, one fails to remember the bald corners at home. Wide, round juniper bushes, unearthly white toad-stools, tiny ribbed leaves of partridge berries, winding, creeping ground-pine, distract us, and make us irresponsible.

* * *

ONE OCTOBER DAY of last year, I determinedly slid a spade across the floor of our automobile. "Today we'll get some little trees," I said. But that was the day of the spectacular clouds. It was a bleak day, yet full of color, the sun half out, never long enough to yellow the earth, but in spasmodic flashes to brighten and gild the clouds. More shades of blue than textile designers can assemble for a show quarrelled in the sky that day: light blue, baby blue, navy blue, peacock blue, French blue, globed and blended into grey. The clouds seemed close, pressing down, heavy with depth behind them. It was exciting and dramatic to watch, from the wooded hill, our destination. Young pines, a lovely fresh green, fenced the black green parent trees, high and strong and straight. On the way home tan grass waved in the wind beside the road, and brown bags on orchard fields spilled over with red apples. We never once thought of the spade.

Then, too, my forgetfulness was assisted by my reluctance to break the law. I never knew certainly whether it was right and proper, even legal, to dig up trees, if tiny ones, from our picnic hill and woods belonging to some generous stranger who left his land unposted and unwalled, his fire-places hospitably clear and clean for out-door callers. "It's doing the owner a service," my partner in the plan—or crime—said. "The woods are too thick. They need clearing out." Perhaps, had I been completely convinced of this, less uncertain about the ethics involved, I would sooner have reached the moment of action.

* * *

I NEVER DID reach that moment. It was Bill in the Berkshires, with a back-yard full of forest, who dug and dragged and wrapped in sacking those two pines of ours which now stand, in what seems to us, stanch green dignity beside our front door-step. It was Bill who crowded them into the back seat of our automobile, who furnished not only explicit directions for their care, but two mayonnaise jars of bone meal to mix in the well-earthed roots when we should plant them.

There are still pine needles in the cushions of our motor car, still a few spots of pitch which, in spite of a covering of newspapers, smeared through to the upholstery. I can still smell the bitter pine odor of that hundred mile drive, that drive through fire-leaved hills on a grey day; the repeated exhilarating dash down a smooth road descent and the ensuing climb up to height and view of cloud and river and rock and low field.

Once, at a red light, we stopped beside a small truck. We grinned to see two small pines burlapped at roots, like ours, and a huge bag of onions conspicuously filling the trucking space. Our grins caught response from a young man and woman, child tucked between, sitting in the driver's seat. They pointed at our trees and smiled. Some Bill or father or cousin had gone digging for them. We felt friendly toward them. I wanted to shout as Bill had at us: "Plenty of water!" But, on second thought and a look at their gay sensible faces, I had a feeling they knew better than I did, that young transplanted trees need, above all, moisture.

* * *

BILL'S WELL-CHOSEN TWIN pines, four feet high and shapely, have been six weeks with us. We have graded the slope before them with rocks to hold the water we have conscientiously and eagerly poured over their roots twice a day. I have dreams of planting rock flowers below them and, who knows? five years hence, I may. Our nice friends say, as we open the door to them: "What lovely pines! How fresh they look! An improvement!" Our other friends, nice, too, but pessimistic, say: "Hum, pines, you'll never make them grow. We've tried. You can't!"

My answer to that is cheerful. At least, there is green there for the winter. Already our trees have caught snow once and held it gracefully. Before this season is over, they will be strung with icicles from water dropped on cold damp nights from the eaves above. And, if these country evergreen saplings don't like our urban soil, we'll get some more; not at our favorite shopping place, not at our lovely picnic woods, but at Bill's. We'll drive again to the Berkshires and home again, tree laden, so that we can keep on our writing paper our new green heading: "Twin Pines, Cambridge."

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © National Gallery, London.

JESUS BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN: *Detail From a Seventeenth-Century Dutch Painting*

IT SO happens that the picture in the National Gallery, London, from which this detail was taken, has puzzled the experts ever since it was bought in 1866. It will be sufficient to note here that it was painted in Holland about the year 1660 by a pupil—possibly by several pupils—of the great Rembrandt. What is really important about it is that it is a transcendental example of a particular attitude to the Bible story: it is not only a very beautiful, but a noble painting. Other men, before and since, have interpreted a similar scene in terms of paint, and have brought to the task a greater intensity of feeling, a more brilliant use of color, a more powerful and more subtle understanding of the infinite possibilities of design. Few have given us so simple and straightforward a rendering.

What is extraordinary is that it is not better known on both sides of the Atlantic; but then it is the privilege of every generation to rediscover its own masterpieces.

Fruits of a Placid Life

SURELY nothing could be better, hardly anything more directly fitted than a careful reading of Wordsworth, to counteract the faults and offences of our busy generation, in regard both to thought and taste, and to remind people, amid the enormous expansion, at the present time, of all that is material and mechanical in life, of the essential value, the permanent ends of life. . . .

Wordsworth's own character . . . was dominated by a certain contentment, a sort of naturally religious placidity, not often found in union with a poetic sensibility so active as his; and this gentle sense of well-being was favourable to the quiet, habitual observation of the inanimate, or imperfectly animate, world. His life of eighty placid years was almost without what, with most human beings, count for incidents. . . . His life's changes are almost entirely inward ones; it falls into broad, untroubled, perhaps somewhat monotonous, spaces; his biographers have very little to tell. . . . This placid life developed in Wordsworth, to an extraordinary degree, an innate sensibility to natural sights and sounds—the flower and its shadow on the stone, the cuckoo and its echo. The poem of "Resolution and Independence" is a storehouse of such records; for its fulness of lovely imagery it may be compared to Keats' "Saint Agnes Eve." To read one of his greater pastoral poems for the first time is like a day spent in a new country; the memory is crowded for a while with its precise and vivid incidents:—

"The pliant harebell swinging in the breeze,
On some grey rock:
The single sheep, and the one blasted tree,
And the bleak music from that old stone wall:" . . .

In much that he said in exaltation of rural life he was but pleading indirectly for that sincerity, that perfect fidelity to one's own inward presentations, to the precise features of the picture within, without which any profound poetry is impossible. It was not for their tameness, but for their impassioned sincerity, that he chose incidents and situations from common life, "related in a selection of language really used by men." He constantly endeavours to bring his language nearer to the real language of men; but it is to the real language of men, not on the dead level of their ordinary intercourse, but in certain select moments of vivid sensation, when this language is winnowed and ennobled by sentiment.—WALTER PATER in "Essays from the Guardian."

Cornish Mist

IT CAME after a hot day, curling suddenly over the granite headland, damping down the setting sun, spreading grey-white over the sky. Rain came with it, soft and warm, simpering into the bottle-green sea and lying in beads over the sere blackberry bushes. The little cove which had been yellow with sunshine all day was quickly silver and empty. The rollers thundered and drenched on the bare sand, sent marbled water seething far up towards the cliff base. Not a soul was in the cove where the waves smoothed the pocks and creases of the day's activity from the shore as from a tired, lined face. Only the sea-birds waddled in their lone possession of the shallows.

The cliff-path smelled heady with sweetness in the rain—scent of bracken and blackberries, of the last campion, of heather-roots twisted into peaty soil. From the narrow valley came another scent, the scent of the eucalyptus trees in the garden of the big house. Down there through the mist the bold banks of fuchsia shone warmly.

* * *

THE BRIGHT WIND of earlier hours had dropped, and far below the round-backed rollers sucked and slavered round the rocks, sometimes breaking with a lazy shock and drench beneath some overhanging shelf. An end-of-season sweetness and melancholy hung over all the coast. The wide bay was striped with the warm evening rain, but under the grey sky the sea was opaque and peacock-colored over the sand.

The light was failing, but it grew no colder. The Lizard Light began to flash, the Wolf far out in the Atlantic answered. At Land's End the Longships Light threw its swinging beam over a twilit sea. Close in shore, running wing and wing, the fishing boats were homing for Penberth.

* * *

WE TURNED FOR home over the cliff path, walking into the fine rain. It fell softly on the skin. The scent of everything increased, that scent of the west country in rain which is like no other. Mist thickened, blotting out the spire of the Chapel Rock, swirling into the dark cove, deadening the clear, bright memories of a long summer. Not a footstep showed on the shore—only the gulls still hastened to and fro, or stood like old, old men with umbrellas tucked beneath their elbows in the shallow seethe of the tide.

C. G. G.

A Boy and a Tree

IT WAS his tent on sultry afternoons
where with the squirrel and the wren
he saw how slowly comes the fruit
and watched the bee leave the hollyhock
heavy with loot.

On cloudy days it was a mountain height,
a peak he scaled, and in his boyish heart
he saw horizons far and sweet,
the valley that waited for his conquering,
the road that waited for his feet.

And since the winds have stripped
every leaf from every bough,
it is his ship.
All night long the tall masts sway
outside his window,—bearing him away
to brave deeds across a swelling sea.

MABEL PEET MILLER

Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS the privilege of each individual to work constantly for the appearing of the eternal government of divine Mind, of Life, Love, Principle. Working in and for this spiritual government, one finds rewards far beyond any human expectation. Living in this true sense of government, one forever abides in peace, security, health, prosperity, and limitless unfoldment.

In the book of Isaiah we read (Isaiah 9:6, 7): "The government shall be upon his shoulder. . . . Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." When government is seen as permanent, divine authority, it can then be understood as already established, forever present, and in full operation.

When the corporeal senses testify that inharmony, greed, or mistakes are in operation, right then is a splendid opportunity to work more faithfully to realise the power, reality, presence of the divine law of God, Spirit, and of the one infinite government. If, perchance, human adjustments seem needful, it is the duty, the great privilege, of each one individually to declare mentally, and sometimes orally, that the divine Principle, the omnipotent Mind, the infinite, ever-present Love, governs man and the entire universe in unbroken, undisturbed harmony. Through this true thinking one is governed by God's law, which operates unseen and unspent for the good of humanity, individually and collectively.

In Christian Science it is revealed that the only law is spiritual, that it is ever present, eternally established, all-powerful, and ceaselessly active; that this law is timeless, all-inclusive; that it is the eternal law of perfection and harmony to man and the universe, and governs all that goes to make up real existence. Christian Science teaches that it is the duty and privilege of each and every one to realise the presence and power of this true government, by thinking truthfully in regard to daily living, declaring and realizing that Life is God, good, Spirit. To hold constantly in thought the ever-presence of this spiritual government is to participate now in the reign of good, of Spirit, where alone abide the security and supply which everyone rightfully desires. Each one has the joy of working hourly in and for this perfect, harmonious government, thus finding the way out of every fear, pain, loss, lack, sorrow, out of the bondage to want, discouragement, anxiety, sin, and disease. Spiritually to understand, even in a degree, the real, perfect law of divine Love, its allness, power, presence, is to find the pathway to permanent health, happiness, progress, freedom, success.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 225) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Whatever enslaves man is opposed to the divine government. Truth makes man free." The way to freedom from every form of human slavery is through truthful, spiritual thinking. Right thinking in regard to every activity of human experience, environment, relationship, home, office, employment, city, state, nation, is the open door to the demonstration of the divine government here and now. This is where each one must begin, and where each one must continue to work.

This fundamental self-government is the basis from which one advances to further activity in right thinking, and so experiences greater harmony, health, and abundance. Mrs. Eddy says (*Ibid.*, p. 22): "When the smoke of battle clears away, you will discern the good you have done, and receive according to your deserving. Love is not hasty to deliver us from temptation, for Love means that we shall be tried and purified." Perseverance in spiritual thinking clears away the fog of doubt and fear, reverses the false testimony of the corporeal senses, and brings unfailing rewards.

A true sense of work is not toil. It is a right, joyful, mental activity. It is the result of entertaining spiritual ideas which give daily supply of all that is necessary to meet every human need. God's government is already established, and to realise this divine truth aids in clearing away the clouds of corporeal sense for all mankind, as well as for oneself. It brings our thought into line with the government of divine Love, where abundance, security, supply, are already present. To rest in the security of God's government unfolds to us infinite individual possibilities, capacities, talents which had been hidden by the veil of corporeal limitations, and this spiritual peace aids in freeing mankind from evil beliefs.

Constant striving to entertain nothing but loving, spiritual thoughts also brings the reward of right, joyful activity into one's daily experiences. Our beloved Master said (Luke 6:38): "Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over. . . . For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again." No one can find himself in a situation where he cannot give freely of spiritual thinking which is able to meet and reverse the false claims with which error tries to enslave mankind. God is All, and man is His perfect child, His image and likeness now and forever. Starting from this basis we are actively working for true government, the reign of divine harmony.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Regierung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES IST das Vorrecht jedes Menschen, beständig für das Erscheinen der ewigen Regierung des göttlichen Gemüts, des Lebens, der Liebe, des Prinzips zu arbeiten. Arbeitet man in dieser geistigen Regierung und für sie, so findet man Belohnungen, die alle menschlichen Erwartungen weit übertreffen. Lebt man in diesem wahren Sinn von Regierung, so weilt man auf ewig in Frieden, Sicherheit, Gesundheit, Wohlfahrt und unbegrenzter Entfaltung.

Im Buche des Propheten Jesaja lesen wir (Jes. 9, 6. 7): „Die Herrschaft ist auf seiner Schulter; . . . auf daß seine Herrschaft groß werde und des Friedens kein Ende". Wenn Regierung als fortdauernde göttliche Macht erkannt wird, dann ist es verständlich, daß sie bereits feststeht, auf ewig gegenwärtig und in voller Wirkung ist.

Wenn die körperlichen Sinne zeugen, daß Uneinigkeit, Habgier oder Fehler am Werke seien, so liegt gerade dann eine herrliche Gelegenheit vor, gewissenhafter zu arbeiten, sich die Kraft, die Wirklichkeit, die Gegenwart des göttlichen Gesetzes Gottes, des Geistes, und der einen unendlichen Regierung zu vergegenwärtigen. Sollten etwa menschliche Berichtigungen nötig scheinen, so ist es jedes einzelnen Pflicht und großes Vorrecht, im stillen und manchmal laut zu erklären, daß das göttliche Prinzip, das allmächtige Gemüt, die unendliche, allgegenwärtige Liebe den Menschen und das ganze Weltall in ununterbrochener, ungestörter Harmonie regiert. Durch dieses wahre Denken wird man von Gottes Gesetz regiert, das in jedem einzelnen und in allen zusammen unsichtbar und unverbraucht zum Wohl der Menschheit wirkt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß das einzige Gesetz geistig ist, daß es immer gegenwärtig, ewig feststehend, allmächtig und unaufhörlich tätig ist; daß dieses Gesetz zeitlos, allumfassend ist; daß es für den Menschen und das Weltall das ewige Vollkommenheits- und Harmoniegesetz ist und alles regiert, was zum wirklichen Dasein gehört. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß es jedes einzelnen Pflicht und Vorrecht ist, die Gegenwart und Macht dieser wahren Regierung durch wahres Denken über das tägliche Leben zu verwirklichen, indem er erklärt und sich vergegenwärtigt, daß das Leben Gott, das Gute, der Geist ist. Im Denken an der Allgegenwart dieser geistigen Regierung beständig festhalten, heißt jetzt an der Regierung des Guten, des Geistes, teilnehmen, wo allein die Sicherheit und die Versorgung herrscht, nach der sich jedermann mit Recht sehnt. Jedem ist die Freude vergönnt, stündlich in dieser vollkommenen, harmonischen Regierung und für sie zu arbeiten und so den Weg aus jeder Furcht, aus Schmerzen, aus Verlust, Mangel und Sorge, aus der Sklaverei in Not, Mutlosigkeit, Angst, Sünde und Krankheit heraus zu finden. Das wirkliche, vollkommene Gesetz der göttlichen Liebe, seine Allheit, Macht und Gegenwart auch nur einigermaßen geistig verstehen, heißt den Weg zu dauernder Gesundheit und Freiheit, dauerndem Glück, Fortschritt und Erfolg finden.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 225) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Alles, was den Menschen zum Sklaven macht, ist der göttlichen Regierung entgegengesetzt. Wahrheit macht den Menschen frei". Wahres, geistiges Denken führt zum Freisein von menschlicher Sklaverei in jeder Form. Rechtes Denken über jede Tätigkeit in der menschlichen Erfahrung, über Umgebung, Verwandtschaft, Heim, Arbeitsstätte, Beschäftigung, Stadt, Staat, Volk, ist hier und jetzt die offene Tür zum Beweis der göttlichen Regierung. Hier muß jeder beginnen und fortfahren zu arbeiten.

Diese fundamentale Selbstregierung ist die Grundlage, von der aus man zu weiterer Tätigkeit in rechtem Denken fortschreitet und dadurch größere Harmonie, Gesundheit und Fülle erlebt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 22): „Wenn der Dampf der Schlacht sich zerteilt, werdet ihr das Gute erkennen, das ihr getan habt, und empfangen, was ihr verdient. Liebe eilt nicht, uns aus der Versuchung zu befreien; denn Liebe will, daß wir geprüft und geläutert werden sollen". Ausdauer in geistigem Denken vertreibt den Nebel des Zweifels und der Furcht, kehrt das falsche Zeugnis der körperlichen Sinne um und bringt unfehlbaren Lohn.

Arbeit im wahren Sinne ist nicht Mühe. Sie ist eine rechte, freudige, mentale Tätigkeit. Sie ist das Ergebnis des Beherbergens geistiger Ideen, die uns täglich mit allem versorgen, was wir zur Befriedigung jedes menschlichen Bedürfnisses brauchen. Gottes Regierung steht schon fest, und die Erkenntnis dieser göttlichen Wahrheit hilft die Wolken des körperlichen Sinnes nicht nur für einen selber, sondern für die ganze Menschheit vertreiben. Sie bringt unser Denken in Einklang mit der Regierung der göttlichen Liebe, wo Fülle, Sicherheit und Versorgung schon vorhanden sind. In der Sicherheit der Regierung Gottes weilen, entfaltet uns unendliche persönliche Möglichkeiten, Fähigkeiten und Gaben, die unter dem Schleier körperlicher Begrenzungen verborgen gewesen waren, und dieser geistige Friede trägt zur Befreiung der Menschheit von bösen Annahmen bei.

Auch beständiges Streben, nur liebevolle, geistige Gedanken zu beherbergen, bringt den Lohn rechter, freudiger Tätigkeit in unsere tägliche Erfahrung. Unser geliebter Meister sagte (Luk. 6, 38): „Gebt, so wird euch gegeben. Ein voll, gedrückt, gerüttelt und überflüssig Maß; . . . denn eben mit dem Maß, mit dem ihr messet, wird man euch wieder messen". Niemand kann sich in einer Lage befinden, wo er nicht uneingeschränkt geistiges Denken geben kann, das fähig ist, die falschen Anmaßungen, durch die der Irrtum die Menschheit zu versklaven sucht, zu meisten und umzukehren. Gott ist das All, und der Mensch ist jetzt und immerdar Sein vollkommenes Kind, Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Wenn wir von dieser Grundlage ausgehen, arbeiten wir tatsächlich für wahre Regierung, für die Herrschaft der göttlichen Harmonie.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Content

SWEET are the thoughts that savour of content,
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent,
The poor estate scorns Fortune's angry frown,
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.

The homely house that harbours quiet rest,
The cottage that affords no pride or care,
The mean that 'grees with country music best,
The sweet consort of mirth and music's fare,
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss;
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.

—From "Farewell to Follie," by ROBERT GREENE (1560-1592)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937

Glass Houses At Low Cost Promised Soon

Saving on Upkeep and Insulation Seen as Advantages

For Small Homes

Revolutionary Changes in Building Materials Are Forecast by Expert

Glass houses—bungalows or "three-deckers"—built of practically all glass and metal, costing about the same as any other house but offering lower upkeep costs and immunity to attack by termites were visualized today as the home of the future.

These homes will be available in a comparatively few years, according to Harold M. Alexander, architectural engineer of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company of Toledo, Ohio, who is in Boston for a meeting of the Boston chapter of the Producers Council, to be held tonight.

Amazing improvements and development of glass open a vast new field for construction previously restricted to other materials because of the limitations of ordinary glass, Mr. Alexander declared in an interview. "Glass has suddenly become the key to a revolutionary and fascinating architectural trend and opens fields never dreamed of before.

"Glassical" Age

"Application of improved glass to modern design in building is but a step toward the 'glassical' age which is now at hand. For glass lends itself to a more gracious living. It is the coming building material for homes or skyscrapers."

Developments that are still in the research stage, yet are in sight, will, in a relatively few years make possible the building of small homes, of skyscrapers and countless other structures with glass, said Mr. Alexander.

Opaque glass in colors instead of stone fronts will tend to make cleaner and more sanitary buildings, Mr. Alexander said. It will be possible to use large areas of glass, with special insulation qualities that will keep buildings warm in cold weather and cool in summer.

Glass Ceilings and Curtains

The tendency is to have whole walls in small homes made of glass. Research work is overcoming normal breakage, with new methods of installing glass. Where necessary, home owners can have glass five to seven times as strong as the ordinary glass, reducing breakage, he said. The use of large areas of glass opens the outdoor garden into indoor sitting rooms.

Upkeep of the glass homes of the future, Mr. Alexander declared, will be small, as glass products do not deteriorate as most building materials do. Structural colored glass for inside use readily adapts itself to fireplace facing, and bathroom and kitchen partitions. The glass available for partitions is a figured or patterned glass and is not transparent, but it saves costs of wall paper. Glass ceilings permit illumination without the visible lighting fixtures of today. Partial or total glass curtains or trimmings, as pliable as textiles, are in sight and will be possible within a relatively short time.

Strides made by manufacturers of glass were outlined by Mr. Alexander, including the pane of glass so strong that "an elephant can stand on it without breaking it." A three-ton elephant was borrowed from the zoo at Toledo, recently, he said, and led to a platform one foot above the ground, consisting of a new type of flat glass, three quarter inch thick, supported at only two ends.

"The glass bent but did not break. That was because it was heat-strengthened glass of a new type known as tuf-flex," Mr. Alexander said.

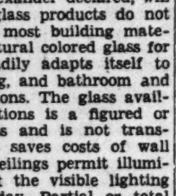
Bill Would Speed Up Idleness Pay

A bill was filed by Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, today to reduce to one week the waiting period before an unemployed person may receive unemployment compensation.

Under the law which goes into effect Jan. 1, the person must be unemployed three weeks before benefits begin on the fourth week.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, occasionally overcast, continued cold tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight 15 degrees to 18 degrees; moderate to fresh northwesterly and northerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds, fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	16	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	60	66	New Orleans	52	52
Chicago	24	24	New York	20	18
Denver	20	18	Norfolk	28	28
Helena	20	20	Philadelphia	20	18
Jacksonville	52	52	St. Louis	28	18
Los Angeles	54	52	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	72	72	Washington	22	20

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 14.
B—Minimum, Dec. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:30 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 8:20 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:41

Stokes Is Considered For Public Safety Post

In Boston Today

State Police Head Promotion Urged

Gov. Charles F. Hurley is considering naming Capt. John F. Stokes of the State Police as State Commissioner of Public Safety, to succeed Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, whom he appointed last week to the Superior Court bench, Paul C. Ryan, the Governor's secretary, announced today.

Captain Stokes is one of several men being considered for the position. He is hesitant about accepting it, if it is offered to him, however, because he might lose the Civil Service rating now provided by his present position, as well as his pension rights. The promotion would carry a salary increase of $300 over his present $5700 a year remuneration.

As soon as Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline Republican, learned that the Governor was considering Captain Stokes for the post, he stated that he was prepared to protect the captain's rights under the civil service by filing a special bill with the 1938 Legislature if necessary. Representative Bowker believes, he explained, that Captain Stokes' pension rights would be preserved in any case but that special legislation might be necessary to protect his civil service status.

"I am naturally very gratified," he declared, "that the Governor is considering Captain Stokes. As a State detective Captain Stokes has received national recognition for his many outstanding performances. His work in the Faber-Millen case was exceptional. I should be happy to file a bill to preserve his rights so that he may be named Commissioner and yet receive what he has earned by his years of service with the Commonwealth."

Representative Bowker is the second member of the Legislature to support Captain Stokes' for the appointment publicly. Representative Roland D. Sawyer, Ware Democrat, urged the Governor to make this appointment several days ago.

Everett Mayor To Prohibit Beano

"Beano in most instances is nothing more than a racket and that is why we are going to discontinue it in Everett," said Mayor Frank E. Lewis of that city, today, explaining his surprise announcement to the board of aldermen last night that no licenses for the game will be issued for next year.

"Many of our welfare recipients and WPA workers—those who can least afford it—have been playing Beano," commented Mayor Lewis. "Therefore I think it is in the best interests of the community to do away with the game."

The Everett mayor expressed the opinion that operators of gambling games are "all tied in together." Two years ago, he said he had hoped that by limiting the number of licenses to five and by strictly regulating those in operation, Beano would be forced out. Since this did not succeed, Mayor Lewis decided not to renew any licenses. The anti-Beano movement has had the support of the entire city's clergy, he said.

WPA Planning To Place 1700

WPA headquarters at 600 Washington Street today requested the City Welfare Department to furnish 1500 more certifications for manual labor and 200 for "white collar" jobs as their certification list has been exhausted by putting 1200 men to work here beginning Sunday midnight.

The 1200 on the WPA rolls are a part of the 7500 placed on jobs throughout the state over the week end. The WPA office announced that number would be increased by 1500 by tomorrow. The Boston office expects to have about 900 of the requested certifications by tonight.

Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough is in the western part of the state today conferring with mayors and selectmen on how many men they can place at once on work projects. Later in the week he will hold conferences on the Cape and on the North Shore.

Securities Group Shift Is Opposed

Appearing for the Investment Bankers' Association and the Boston Stock Exchange Partners' Association, Attorney Lothrop Withington today told the special recess commission on the sale of securities that these organizations are "unalterably opposed" to the bill to transfer the state division on the sale of securities from the Public Utilities Department to the Department of Banking.

Mr. Withington warned that if the so-called Blue Sky division were transferred and a new board of appeal established, "a general chaotic situation would exist."

He pointed out that the Securities and Exchange Commission is only three years old and that there are no court decisions by which brokers and investment houses could be guided. Under the direction of the Public Utilities Department in Massachusetts, he said, the board has decisions and court rulings dating back to 1921.

Opposition to the measure was voiced also by Waldo Kendall, president of the New England Security Dealers' Association, and Mathew Lahti, Brockton stock broker.

Voters at Polls In Several Cities

Voters of the 11th Congressional District today were selecting a successor to former Representative John P. Higgins (D) of Massachusetts, now Chief Justice of the Superior Court, in a special election. The candidates are State Representative Thomas A. Flaherty of Charlestown, Democratic nominee, and John F. Cotter of Charlestown, Republican nominee and former secretary to Representative Higgins.

In Newton and Lawrence Mayoral elections were being held. Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton, seeking his 10th two-year term, had as his opponents Clarence G. Colby, member of the Board of Aldermen, and Frederick Lochiatto, editor of the weekly Italian newspaper.

At Lawrence Mayor Walter A. Griffin is seeking a third term. Mayor Griffin led his opponent, John H. McAuliffe by a total to one majority in the primaries. Thus his re-election is expected as is that of Mayor Childs.

Council Votes $1,500,000 As Loan to Pay City Expenses

In City Council

At approximately 2:30 p. m. in Faneuil Hall yesterday, a sufficient number of city councillors having arrived to make a quorum, John I. Fitzgerald, president, called the regular Monday meeting of the council to order, 30 minutes after its scheduled time. Approval of a $180,000 loan as the city's share of a new WPA sewer project and a short debate preceeding the authorization of an additional $1,500,000 short term borrowing occupied the center of attention until the meeting closed at 5 p. m.

About 30 minutes of routine reading of measures by the clerk followed the opening of the session. With the readings completed, the council retired to executive session to discuss both the WPA program and the Mayor's request for authority to increase short term borrowings.

Sewer Job to Give 1800 Work

The $180,000 finally approved by the Councillors for WPA was originally a loan order from the Mayor for $275,000. This was cut to $180,000 after George Dakin, engineer in charge of the sewer division, said that amount was adequate to cover the city's share of the costs.

It is expected that this WPA sewer project will give work to some 1800 laborers for several months. About 600 of these, however, are at present employed on street projects Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, local WPA Administrator, declared. As it is impossible, he explained, to continue street surfacing projects during the winter these men will be shifted to the sewer projects. The remaining 1200 will be drawn from a list of persons certified by welfare department investigators, it was stated.

City Debt Increased

City Auditor Charles J. Fox pleaded the Mayor's case for additional borrowings of $1,500,000 to meet current pay rolls and other running expenses. Already $36,500,000 has been borrowed in anticipation of taxes the auditor brought out, but if this additional amount is not granted it will probably result in "drastic efforts to scale down city expenditures."

Taking this opportunity to urge favorable action on this measure and also to explain the auditor's "drastic scaling" President Fitzgerald said, "if this money is not made available city employees may have to go payless for a few weeks." There followed a little debate during which one of the councilors expressed the sentiment that "no matter which way we vote we'll still be in the middle." After hearing all the pros and cons the approval for the $1,500,000 additional borrowings was given.

New England's Plea Heard By Tariff Board

Higher Duty on Czechoslovakian Shoes Urged by Mansfield and Others

Need Is Held Vital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—The United States Tariff Commission was implored today by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston and other New England officials to recommend an increase in the tariff against Czechslovakian shoes, described as a menacing competitor to American footwear.

The tariff commission's investigation is being made in response to a Senate resolution passed last August calling upon the commission, under the flexible tariff provision to study the domestic and foreign costs of producing women's and misses' cemented leather shoes to order to determine what duty is necessary to equalize foreign and domestic costs of production. The present duty on these shoes is 20 per cent ad valorem.

The picture of closed shoe factories and unemployment in New England presented today tallied closely with that set forth in October before State Department officials who are engaged in determining whether any concessions can be made in the tariff on shoes in drawing up the proposed reciprocal trade agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Presenting statistics showing the weakened condition of New England shoe manufacturers and confidential figures on the cost of production to individual companies, Mayor Mansfield told the commission that the "tariff today is lower than is necessary to equalize the cost of production in the United States and Czechoslovakia." He advocated that it be based on the American selling price.

Mr. Mansfield explained that he appeared not as Mayor of Boston but as counsel for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was preceded on the witness stand by practically all the members of Congress who represent New England districts where shoes are manufactured. They were unanimous in their demand for a change in the shoe tariff.

Among those testifying were Senator David I. Walsh (D); Representatives Edith Nourse Rogers (R); Richard D. Wigglesworth (R); Charles R. Clason (R); Allen T. Treadway (R); George J. Bates (R) all of Massachusetts; Bert Lord (R) of New York; and Arthur B. Jenks (R) of New Hampshire.

Delay in calling a public hearing until six months after the Senate resolution was adopted was sharply criticized by Representative Wigglesworth, but it was explained that the commission has been engaged in a thorough survey of costs in many domestic plants with particular attention given to New England factories.

The two men who conducted the survey, Albert Morgan and David Wenick, recently sailed for Czechoslovakia where they will gather the same detailed cost information at the Bata factory, chief United States competitor.

Mrs. Rogers asked that the commission postpone final action on the shoe tariff until after passage of the wage and hours bill now before Congress because of the increases it will bring about in American labor costs.

Evidence that certain federal officials have become considerably annoyed at the pressure being exerted on them by New Englanders in the campaign to get an increased shoe tariff cropped out in the testimony of James H. Stone, representative of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, who disclaimed having arranged any "propaganda campaign." He attributed any aggressiveness of his group to the seriousness of conditions in New England shoe centers. There has been nothing "professional or insincere" in the activities of his association, he held.

The Bata Company was represented at the hearing by J. Sidney Bernstein of New York.

Truck-Rail Plan Is Disrupted As Drivers Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14—An interstate truck operator, who tried to boost his business by putting truck trailers on railroad flatcars, found his machines idle today as his drivers struck in protest.

Employees in New York, Boston and Providence struck last night, tying up 40 tractors, trailers and trucks of J. M. Walker & Sons, Inc., who have main offices in this city.

The complaint of the drivers was that their earnings were being cut down by the company's habit of sending trailer-loads of merchandise from Providence to Boston or New York, or vice versa, by railroad, using tractors merely for the short deliveries within the cities.

The system employed by the Walker firm apparently is similar to that developed in the midwest several years ago by John L. Keeshin, president of Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., for use on the route between Chicago and Rock Island, Ill. While Mr. Keeshin found costs no less than if he shipped entirely by truck, he said there were advantages of being relieved of risk and wear on equipment and of the uncertainty of delivery in poor weather.

The strike was a "big surprise" for Harry N. Walker, president of the company. "I was given no notice at all," he said. "The drivers have submitted no demands, made no explanations."

Local officers of the Union of Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, of the American Federation of Labor, said the walkout had been ordered by the New York local. It was stated that 150 tons of freight were tied up by the strike in Providence, 200 tons in Boston and additional tonnage at an East River pier in New York City.

Mercury Takes Another Slump

Sixteen degrees above at 4 o'clock this morning gave Boston its low for this season and the record since last Feb. 1 when the mercury went down to 9 degrees.

The coldest spot reported in New England was outside the station on Mt. Washington where the glass read 18 below zero.

The outlook for snow has gone aglimmering. In its place the Weather Bureau anticipates "continued cold weather tonight and Wednesday; lowest tonight 15 to 18 degrees."

The normal for today is 33 degrees.

Neptune Ices Boston's Fish Cargo

By a Staff Photographer

Ships of "Crystal"

For the First Time This Season the Fishing Fleet Came Into Boston Harbor With Decks and Rigging Encrusted With Ice. Twenty Vessels Sailed Into Port With Lines and Spars Glistening Like Crystal in the Sunshine and With a Thick Carpet of Ice Making Decks Almost Impassable for Crews. Fishermen Say That Ice Does Not Form When a Vessel Is Far Out at Sea, but Only When the Craft Comes Within Range of Land Breezes. Above Is the Notre Dame, While Below Shows Ice-Coated Bridge of the Villanova

Deadline Near On Income Taxes

The deadline for the fourth and final payment of 1936 federal income taxes arrives tomorrow at midnight.

Collector of Internal Revenue William M. Welch expects to receive $12,000,000 from 37,000 taxpayers in the State.

This will bring the total to more than $100,000,000 for the year, a figure approximately $25,000,000 above last year's collection.

WPA Union Seeks To Extend Scope In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 14—With affiliation of the more than 6000 WPA workers in this State as their ultimate objective, leaders of the WPA Laborers Association here announced today that the first step in their expansion program would be made Friday at Derry.

A mass meeting of the several hundred workers employed in that vicinity will be called to present the Laborers' Association program, James B. O'Donnell, president of the association, declared today. The group, which claims more than 500 members in this city, was formed several weeks ago after a "five-point self-improvement schedule" was rejected by WPA Administrator William P. Fahey.

Support Is Sought

Since that time vigorous representations have been made to Senator H. Styles Bridges and other members of the Granite State delegation in Congress, Mr. O'Donnell said.

"But it is obvious that our demands will get us no place unless we apply pressure from WPA groups all over the State," he said. The association is asking a pay raise, no Saturday work, a five-day week, 30 instead of 29 hours work-week, and a weekly instead of twice-monthly pay check.

The association claims a minor victory in its skirmishing with Administrator Fahey in the matter of getting pay checks on time.

Prompter Pay Checks

"Formerly we had to wait several extra days before the checks came through," O'Donnell declaredd. "Now practically all checks are in our hands within 72 hours."

Administrator Fahey has claimed his hands are tied in the matter of even considering demands of the workers since a "sit-in" strike of his office was barely averted some weeks ago.

Another Great Teacher Goes From Harvard's Elder Faculty

The Week at Harvard

In recent years, Harvard has lost many of its great teachers through retirement. Kittredge no longer steers the way through Shakespeare; Copeland is gone from rhetoric and oratory courses; DeVoto has migrated to other fields; and Whitehead has finished teaching philosophy. It is therefore with regret that Harvard students learned of the retirement of Prof. Kirsopp Lake from his famous Bible course on the Old and New Testaments.

Professor Lake's last lecture will be given this Thursday at noon, and a large turnout of his admirers is expected to swell the 200 students regularly enrolled in the course.

Considered one of the greatest authorities on Biblical literature living today, Professor Lake's ability is based on varied experience. He has been, in addition to his professorship, a pastor, an officer of the Harvard Divinity School, a member of numerous expeditions to the Palestine vicinity on research and exploration, and the author of several books on the history of that region and its relation to the Bible as it is known today. His course at Harvard is a study of the Bible as literature, rather than from a religious viewpoint, and his interesting stories explaining lesser known incidents in the ancient history of the Holy Land have helped greatly to renew interest in the Bible among many classes of students.

Evidence of Professor Lake's personality and command of his subject can be measured by the growth of his course, Comparative Literature 35. In 1914, when he first started to teach the Bible to undergraduates, this class was small, numbering less than 50 students. In the last few years, however, the enrollment has been between 200 and 300, making Bible one of the largest and most popular courses in Harvard College. Like most great teachers, he speaks without any notes, covering his material from a different angle every year.

Prof. James B. Munn, chairman of the English department, will take over Professor Lake's course for the second half-year.

* * *

Development of Man

A world-wide study of the development of man and his culture is being carried on by Harvard anthro-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 8)

Fish Industry Sees Crisis In Man Shortage

Relief Applicants Found Unable to Stand Rigors of Sea

Mariners Sought

Boston Ship Owners Request U. S. to Lift Ban on Alien Fishermen

By Leon Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Faced with a labor shortage at a time when relief rolls are mounting and revolutionary changes in boats and equipment are opening new possibilities for the industry, the fishing industry of Boston—largest in the world—is today at the crossroads of economic change, and facing what soon may develop into a crisis.

Meat prices are high. Fish is needed, finds a ready market. Yet fishermen are scarce. Not every man can be a fisherman. Need is felt for importing 200 additional men but Uncle Sam is slow to let down the bars for admission of more Icelanders, Newfoundlanders or Nova Scotians—men of the sea.

"Take men from the relief rolls" is the Federal Government's answer to the fishing boat owners' plans.

Seafarers Needed

But men who are not seafarers seldom make fishermen. That the life is a hard one is easily proved by a glance at returning trawlers today.

The modern generation looks away from the sea to less exacting tasks, such books as "Captains Courageous" notwithstanding. Eighty-five per cent of the men now in the actual fishing end of the business are aliens, and come from families where 100 per cent of the male personnel goes down to the sea in ships, statistics show.

Men from relief rolls are sometimes unable to withstand the rigors of winter on the fishing banks. They remain long enough to become adept, in a degree, at their tasks. But as soon as they can they put the job aside with the declaration, "It's a dog's life."

In winter, hardships multiply with ice forming on deck, superstructure, masts and rigging, making the craft top-heavy. Often ice must be chopped away to prevent the craft from going on beam ends. Worst ice is formed while vessels are bucking gales, particularly returning home with a cargo of fish. Every wave tossed aside by the bow of the vessel is broken, swung high in spray and spindrift, freezing where it falls until masts, lines and rigging are several times their normal size.

Share Basis Prevails

Lure of high pay attracts new men to the industry but they soon quit. New of big returns is based on the exception al trip. The average pay is less attractive.

Wages following tradition are on the "share" basis, by choice of the men. Expenses of each trip are deducted from proceeds of the sale of fish, before half is taken out for owner and for captain. The balance is divided equally among the fishermen.

Twenty years ago the fishermen rallied around a labor delegate, formed a union. A strike was called. Arbitration ruled the men must be paid on a basis of wages. They objected but the board insisted. Within three months the employers and employees went to the board, showed the wage plan to be unworkable, and fishing went back on a share basis.

Recent introduction of new, more efficient trawlers, however, at a much lower cost of operation, brings to the industry a new problem—that of satisfying the entire personnel of the industry.

Diesels Cut Costs

Trawlers that were used in 1904, remained unchanged in design, style, equipment and propulsion until within the past two years. The diesel-engined craft was found to be much more economical to operate.

Costs of diesel boats were found to be from $300 to $500 a trip less than the cost of the old-type steam trawler, depending on the number of days out, weather, and distance traveled. The usual trip of a trawler is from 10 to 14 days.

Boat owner and fishermen alike were quick to see the advantages. But a big industry cannot be completely changed over night.

An accelerated building program is displacing the former type of steam trawlers with new diesel-engined craft having every known modern improvement for fishing, refrigeration and comfort of crews.

Problem Arises

Such boats attract fishermen, but as a rule only the best qualified men are accepted, adding to the efficiency and productivity of the boat. And there is where that problem rests, for fishermen on steam trawlers are unable to earn the sums their brothers receive from the newer boats, and express dissatisfaction.

New trawlers cost between $175,000 and $300,000 each and the cost must come out of the industry—preferably over a period of years. Profits depend on the industry's prosperity and the fleet is therefore being gradually rejuvenated with new trawlers.

Top prices are paid for fish from the new boats because their refrigeration system assures top quality fish.

Steam trawlers—taking longer to make a voyage—do not receive as much for their fish as the new boats, and the cost of operation is so much higher it is seldom a member of the crew gets a $50 share for one trip, according to fish pier authorities. On the new boats, double that amount is commonly received and—to use the exception—one boat recently netted a sum that gave $287 to each man.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 14

Christian Science Lecture—
Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in Hovey Memorial Building, 345 Main Street, Waltham. 8 p. m.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Between the Devil," new musical, starring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:45. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—

"Stage Door," featuring Katherine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 3:35, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20.

Hub—
"Hands Across the Table," featuring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35, 10:15. Also "Mary Burns, Fugitive," with Sylvia Sidney and Melvyn Douglas. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Fine Arts—
"Monastery." 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame." 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"The Informer," starring Victor McLaglen. 12, 3:19, 6:38, 9:57. Also "Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 1:39, 4:58, 8:17. Tomorrow: "Affairs of Cellini," featuring Frederic March and Constance Bennett. Also "Midsummer Night's Dream," with Verree Teasdale, Dick Powell and James Cagney.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox and Nan Grey. 2, 5, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anton Walbrook and Anna Neagle. 1, 4:40, 8:10. Also "The Perfect Specimen," with Errol Flynn and Joan Blondell. 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Hell Divers," featuring Clark Gable. 9 a. m., 11:57, 3:19, 6:27, 9:49. Also "The Last Gentleman," with George Arliss. 10:47 a. m., 1:55, 5:17, 8:35.

South Station—
Paramount Pictorial, Musical with Jack Norton, Ballet's Puppets, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Exeter—
"Big City," starring Luise Rainer and Spencer Tracy. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15. Also "Danger—Love at Work," with Ann Sothern and Jack Haley. 2, 4:50, 7:45.

Boston—
"High Flyers," starring Lupe Velez, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Mary Dees, Monte Blue and the Danvills.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Ebb Tide," with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Blossoms on Broadway," with Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross. Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

State and Orpheum—
"Stand-In," starring Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. Orpheum: 10:16 a. m. Both theaters 1:40, 5:15, 8:45. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. Orpheum: 11:45 a. m. Both theaters, 3:20, 6:50, 10:20.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:34, 7:21, 10:08. Stage: Bunny Berigan and his orchestra.

University—
"The Perfect Specimen," featuring Joan Blondell and Errol Flynn. 3, 6:10, 9:20. Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Libeled Lady," starring William Powell and Myrna Loy. Also "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda.

Music

Copley Plaza—
Second annual concert of the Music Lovers' Club. 10:45 a. m.

Boston Conservatory of Music—
Recital by Irene Taylor, soprano; Emil Linn, tenor; James Marr, baritone. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Boston String Quartet, consisting of Harrison Keller, first violin, Paul Fedorovsky, second violin; George Pourel, viola, and Alfred Zighera, violoncello. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Fifty-third Faculty Concert. Henriette d'Estournelles de Constant, cellist; Frederic Tillotson, pianist; George Faulkner, accompanist. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College. 8:15.

New England Conservatory of Music—
Song recital by Hildegard James. Florence Wild accompanist. George W. Brown Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

Advertising Club of Boston—
"Visualizing the Idea," a talk by P. O. Palmstrom, Artist on developing the keynote for Art and Copy. Boston Consolidated Gas Company Auditorium. 6:30.

Boston City Club—
Baseball Night with President "Bob" Quinn, of the Boston Bees. Supper meeting in the Grill Room, 14 Somerset Street. 6:15.

Retail Trade Board—
Last in a series of lectures on "The Art of Salesmanship," titled, "Salesmanship in Selling a Service," by Paul F. Clark, Harvard Hall, Harvard University. 7:45.

Hotel Homeaway—
Bible Lecture Course under the supervision of Theodore L. Olsey. 8.

Cape Cod Institute of Music—
Exhibit of Arts and Crafts, Hotel Lafayette. 10 to 10.

Tomorrow

Music

Statler Ballroom—
Boston Morning Musicale. Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano, and Ezio Pinza, bass. 11 a. m.

Fogg Museum of Art—
Bach Cantata Club concert. 8:30.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Enjoyment of Color," guidance and lecture by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

Tonight

Hotel Homeaway—
Bible Lecture Course under the supervision of Theodore L. Olsey. 8.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Monodrama With Dancing

The Arts in Boston

A novel form of entertainment was submitted to an audience in John Hancock Hall last night by Jacques Cartier, under the aegis of the Town Hall in Boston and for the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Miriam Winslow School of the Dance. It consisted of a monodrama in 12 scenes, depicting 43 years of the career of Louis XIV of France. In several of the scenes there was dancing. The conception and execution were those of Mr. Cartier, who also designed the brilliant costumes.

Of course there is nothing new about monodrama as such. Miss Draper and Miss Skinner are mistresses of the art. Miss Enters has made familiar a form of it in which she uses mime instead of speech. The novelty of Mr. Cartier's venture consists in the attempt to fuse speech, mime and dancing. It is an interesting idea, which has still to come to realization.

Mr. Cartier was trained in ballet and has appeared as a dancer in the theater. Whether he has had experience as an actor we do not know, but he evidently has some aptitude for histrionics of the cloak-and-sword school. He still needs to learn how to place his voice.

In the course of the present work, called "The Grand Monarch," he impersonates severally Cardinal Mazarin, the King, a witch and the Abbé du Chayla. Taking advantage of the liking of Louis XIV for dancing, he shows him in a comic dance and in a serious dance. There is also a dance by the witch. But for the most part the drama is carried on by speech, with the aid of stridings and posturings which more or less reflect the approach of a dancer to dramatic art.

The real difficulty with the result is the want of fusion of the various elements. The dancing is an interpolation rather than an integral part of the action. It illustrates but it does not express. Since the play itself is episodic and the text is stilted, the total effect is wanting in persuasiveness. L. A. S.

De Mirjian

F. J. McCormick and Eileen Crowe

In "The Far-Off Hills," Which Will Open the Boston Season of the Abbey Players at the Copley, Dec. 27

State Symphony Orchestra

Sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, a concert was given in Jordan Hall last night by the State Symphony Orchestra, with Dr. Nikolai Sokoloff, national director of the Federal Music Project, conducting. The soloist was Jacques Abram, pianist, winner last April of a contest sponsored by the Federation. Mr. Abram played the Beethoven Concerto No. 4. The orchestral items were the Overture to "Euryanthe" by Weber, and Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2 in E minor.

It has been some years since this commentator has observed Dr. Sokoloff in action. He was remembered pleasantly as one who knew his way about with an orchestra. Everything considered, he sustained his reputation last night, giving his performances the stamp of authenticity. He evidently felt the dramatic possibilities of the Weber number, bringing them forward with broad strokes.

Interest centered in the performance of the concerto. Mr. Abram is a modest appearing youth, with a sensitive perception and an ample technique, except when he hurries a phrase. His touch is firm and at the same time musical. He plays quietly and with assurance. His playing carried conviction and he was justly accorded an ovation.

Before the performance of the symphony, Dr. Sokoloff announced that the work would be played with cuts and tempi in accordance with the expressed desires of the composer, who he said, had directed the various alterations in the hope of making the score more compact. Although the second movement appeared to be shortened, we did not notice an appreciable change in the Adagio. In the finale, few cuts were made until near the end of the movement, which even now seems unduly long. Mr. Rachmaninoff's decision to shorten the work seems to this reviewer an excellent one, melodious though the symphony is. Indeed there are still pages which might be omitted without harming the work. The performance as a whole was brilliant. The work aroused great enthusiasm in an audience which should have completely filled the hall. G. M. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The three plays now current in Boston will close their runs Saturday night and the town will be playless next week until Christmas Night, when "Leaning on Letty" is due at the Wilbur and "Right This Way" is set for the Colonial. The pieces now in their final week are "Between the Devil," at the Shubert; "The Housemaster," at the Wilbur, and "You Can't Take It With You," at the Plymouth.

The Abbey Players will open an engagement at the Copley on Dec. 27, with "The Far-Off Hills."

State Auditor Leads Fight On Gasoline Tax Diversion

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Seldom do leading office holders of the same political faith publicly criticise each other, but Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, has developed such activity into an occasional pastime.

While careful to avoid the "public scold" label which some observers have attached to Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly as the result of his Executive Council activities, Mr. Buckley has been outspokenly critical of political actions of many Democratic leaders. The latest to incur this criticism is Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The issue involved is continued diversion of a portion of the gasoline tax revenue to other purposes than highway construction and maintenance.

Speaking last night at Marshfield, Mr. Buckley said:

"The surprising proposal of Governor Hurley to continue to divert funds raised from gasoline taxation for the general purposes of state government is against the best program of taxation.

Motorists' Contribution

"The motorists as a special class of taxpayers have contributed during the last five years in this state $88,636,155, of which $37,778,320 have been diverted to general tax revenue to keep down the tax levied on the cities and towns and to establish a fictitious state tax levy."

Thus the State Auditor locked political horns with the Governor over the practice which has caused many a legislative debate since former Gov. Joseph B. Ely (D) turned to the diversion system to keep the state tax on cities and towns below the actual deficit in the state budget.

When Governor Hurley appeared before the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations on Saturday he said:

"It is my opinion that if we returned the funds from the gasoline tax to the cities and towns it might prompt additional expenditures by those public officials who always feel the urge to spend when free cash revenue is placed at their disposal. The practice of diverting the gasoline tax revenue to the general fund is entirely consistent with the principles of economy in government and is designed for the purpose of reducing the heavy tax burden on the home owners of this Commonwealth."

Contention Remains

However, the Governor's argument does not answer the contention that the gasoline tax was originally levied for the purpose of road building and road building only. The return of a portion of the revenue to the cities and towns for the express purpose of highway construction and maintenance would carry out the original intent of the act.

The Governor's demand during the 1937 legislature for diversion of $6,750,000 from the gasoline tax revenue for general purposes caused one of the major struggles of the legislative season, as did such proposals during the regime of former Gov. James M. Curley. To observers, diversion is demanded almost solely for the purpose of avoiding the political onus of levying a higher state tax upon the cities and towns.

Mr. Buckley indicated this was his belief. The Auditor also pointed out that such diversion might cost the state $1,000,000 a year in federal road construction grants. Such action has been taken in other states where money was diverted from gasoline tax revenue.

An Investigator

Mr. Buckley probably is conducting a keener investigation of state tax matters than any other leading Democratic office holder in Massachusetts except possibly the Governor himself, as he is a member of the special commission investigating public expenditures and taxation.

This group has been in session for several months and upon its findings rest the hopes of many that more efficient and less expensive methods of municipal, county and state government administration may be developed. Therefore, a fair knowledge of tax matters is conceded to Mr. Buckley as a commission member.

In view of the State Auditor's present opposition to the Governor's gasoline tax proposal, it will be interesting to watch his activities when the Governor actually demands diversion from the 1938 Legislature, and also any stand the special commission may take on the subject. Edgar M. Mills.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Dec. 15

12:00	WORL	800kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	800kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	WIXAL	15.25mc
3:30	WIXK	9.55mc
5:00	WIXK	9.57mc
6:00	WIXAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Dec. 15

8:30 a. m.—WORL (800kc) Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

*From Far-Off Cambodia

Dance Which Will Entertain Boston University Women

Miss Mary Morse, Prince — Miss Mary June Winton, Devil — Miss Christine Maynard, Princess

This trio of talented dancers of the Miriam Winslow School of the Dance will appear in Mrs. Larz Anderson's Cambodian play, "A City Built in a Night," to be presented by Boston University Women's Council at a morning Christmas Festival in the Hotel Statler ballroom on Dec. 18

Proportion Vote For G.O.P. Heads Advised by Aiken

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 14 (AP)—Vermont Republicans set out today to show the nation how to reorganize the party in line with Gov. George D. Aiken's recent open letter to the national committee.

Criticizing Southern committeemen, "who represent no one except themselves and their allied office holders, past and present—mostly past," Mr. Aiken suggested "that each committee member be allotted a vote equal to the proportion which the Republican vote in his state bore to the total vote in that state cast for President in the last national election."

Yesterday the Republican State Committee changed its rules, effective next spring, to allot membership on the county committees on the basis of one member for each 500 votes, or a fraction thereof, cast for the party candidate for Governor at the last general election.

"We completely reorganized the party setup in Vermont from the ground up," State Chairman Harry G. Hunter explained, "and are doing what Governor Aiken recommended in his letter to the National Committee with an example of harmony between the Young Republicans, the women of the party and the older elements."

Under the new plan, town caucuses are to be held April 26 throughout the state to select members of town committees. County organizations will be elected May 17, and the statewide group will be named June 7.

Harvard 'Old-Timers' Leaving

(Continued From Page 13)

pologists, both in field expeditions to many parts of the world and in laboratory study of data and specimens at the university, according to Donald Scott, director of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, which has sent more than 430 expeditions to all parts of the earth since its founding in 1866.

Expeditions were sent during the year to Ireland, the Tibeto-Indian border, Arizona, and Utah. Studies and active preparations were carried on for expeditions to Burma and New Guinea, while individual field workers went to New Mexico, Arizona, and Peru. Preliminary surveys were also made for work in Greece.

In addition to studies connected with field work, researches in Cambridge included archaeological studies on Persia, northern Mesopotamia, the neolithic period in the Near East, Central Europe, the Valley of Mexico, Honduras, Panama, and Venezuela. Population surveys have studied Newburyport, Mass., northern Australia, and the Cameroons in Africa; while Arabia and Siam have had physical anthropology investigations.

* * *

'Copey' to Read

Tomorrow evening, for the twenty-sixth time, Prof. Charles Townsend Copeland, known affectionately to generations of Harvard students as "Copey," will give his Christmas reading for freshmen, following the annual pre-vacation dinner in the Union.

"Copey's" readings often contain a generous amount of humor, and have come to be a traditional event at Harvard, looked forward to each year before the Yuletide holidays. Since this reading is "Copey's" sole appearance before the students who were taught rhetoric and oratory by him for so many years, his audience is always limited only by the capacity of the room. His knowledge of the best English literature and command of the language make his rendition of Dickens and others an event of significance to all who manage to hear him.

"Copey's" interest in the young students, his idiosyncrasies, and his determination to continue his readings year after year, will once again inspire awe and admiration at the Union tomorrow night.

* * *

Ingersoll Lecture

Michael I. Rostovtzeff, professor of ancient history at Yale, will deliver the annual Ingersoll lecture on "The Immortality of Man" at the Harvard Divinity School as an event of its Alumni Visitation day next spring. The general subject of the lecture remains the same each year, but each successive speaker deals with some new phase of it. Last year, George Lyman Kittredge was the speaker, discussing "Ideas of After-Life" with particular regard to the Teutonic religions.

Professor Rostovtzeff was awarded an honorary degree at the Harvard Tercentenary celebration in 1936.

* * *

Indian Ambuscade

The most humorous incident of the past week at Harvard was the unconfirmed story which appeared in the Crimson, college daily newspaper, giving an account of a raid by ten students in Indian garb on the pioneer expedition journeying from Ipswich, Mass. to Marietta, Ohio, which was supposed to have taken place near Warren, Mass. Chasing the covered wagon from their Cambridge "reservation" in autos, the modernized red men caught up with their prey in short order.

"Here they took to the fields," the story claimed. "Strategically they entered the woods, donned their paraphernalia, warhooped, and then charged down a convenient hill. Unfortunately, some of the group were so tired by this maneuvering that they were able to take little part in the battle which ensued. Only eight showed up for the actual attack anyway, since one fell in a dump and another in a brook."

The commemorative expedition, however, made no report of the "attack" to the world at large, and continued on its way to Ohio, probably unaware of Harvard's interest.

* * *

Kennedys in Harvard

Two Harvard students, Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., and John F. Kennedy, sons of Joseph P. Kennedy, as yet unannounced Ambasador-designate to Great Britain, are elated over their father's reported appointment. But mixed with their pride is a note of seriousness, for as they say, they have "a high mark to shoot at" if they are to keep pace with the "seven league boots" which have carried him upward through business and politics.

Both boys are prominent at the university in athletics and scholastics. Joseph, a senior, is going to enter law school, while his brother, John, a sophomore, looks forward to business school. They hope in later life to parallel Mr. Kennedy's achievements, and both are interested in international affairs.

However, their father is due for a lot of kidding from the boys about the silk knee breeches which he may have to wear at St. James's.

Union Drill to Pay Bonus

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 14 (AP)—The Union Twist Drill Company will pay to its 600 employees a bonus of 5 per cent of toatl wages earned during the year. Payments will be made at the factory here, and at the branch factories in Mansfield and Derby Line, Vt.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Network interview	Organ recital; music	Short reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Children's Hour	Short reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sports report(s); music	Short reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport review	News; Evening Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Del Casino, songs	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Merrill's Orch.
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15	Screen comment	Dramatic sketch	Musical Varieties	Lilly Pons(ella); Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Mencken in	Glen Darwin, songs	Piano; orchestra	Drama	"Three Shadows"
7:45	"Second Husband"	Vic Arden's Orchestra	News; orchestra	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00	Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Jan Morgan's Orch.;	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15	Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Studio speaker
8:30	Al Jolson; Zasu	Edgar A. Guest; "I	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Highland Glee Club of
8:45	Pitts; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harmony Symphony	Newton
9:00	Al Pearce's Gang;	Whittall Stradivarius	"Pop-Up"; informal in-	Orchestra; Josef Litton,	Variety Hour
9:15	comedy, soloist, or.	Chamber concert	terviews	conductor	Variety Hour
9:30	Jack Oakie's Col-	NBC Night Club	Hollywood Mardi Gras;	Hartford Symph. Orch.	Variety Hour
9:45	lege; c'mdy; music	NBC Night Club	Cary Grant Charles	Third Symphd. Hour	Variety Hour
10:00	Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	Toronto hockey game	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:15	Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Network speaker	Orchestra; talk	"Hollywood Mardi"	Network speakers	Marshall Merrill's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	Orchestra; trio	"Night Serenade"	Network speakers	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Joe Smilko, Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:15	Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orch.
11:30	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45	L. Noble's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	"Comedy Stars"	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Good Morning"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	"George and Juanita"	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	Studio musicale	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; fashions	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	"As You Like It"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15	Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Morning Melodies
9:30	Christmas carols	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	"Echoes From Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Sketch and music	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft: organists	Popular songs
10:30	Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organist	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"Four Stars"	"The O'Neills": sketch	David Harum: sketch	Rhythm Orchestra	Song recital
11:15	Dramatic sketch	"The Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"How to Be Charming"	Highlights, Halftones	Musical travelogue
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs: sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian radio review
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	Our Gal Sunday	Home Hour: Land	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	Grant College program;	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Betty Crocker"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Sweet Music"
1:45	Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"Cabbages and Kings"
2:00	News for women	"Swingtime Trio"	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15	Popular songs	Network speaker	Woman commentator	Music for the School	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of	Network speaker	Piano duo; songs	Sport Matinee	"Melody Express"
2:45	the Air	"Waltz Favorites"	"Musical Roundup"	Stage Door Memories	"Melody Express"
3:00	News Service	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Harvard-University of	"Blue Strings"
3:15	Ray Block's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Melbourne debate on	"Gems of Melody"
3:30	"Jennie Peabody"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	arbitration of labor	Studio program
3:45	"Musical Sampler"	Talk on opera	"The O'Neills": sketch	disputes	Studio program
4:00	Speaker; music	Stocks; Whittall Stradi-	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	Sport reports
4:15	Musical Moment	varius recital	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders: orch.	"Music for You"
4:30	Voters' program	National Congress of	Mary Marlin: sketch	High school drama	Harmony team
4:45	Network speaker	Parents and Teachers	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00	Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	"Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30	The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sport talk	News; Evening Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Musical programs	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orch.	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Popular vocalists	Organ; "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Glee Club recital	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00	Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	"The Hobby Lobby"	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"The Hobby Lobby"	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Studio speaker	Canadiens; orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news	"Vocal Varieties"	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organist	Dance orchestra
8:00	Cavalcade of Amer-	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	"One Man's Family";	Laughing With Canada	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	ica; sketch; music	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	dramatic sketch	Campbell trio	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna	Talk, Sid Skolsky	Serenade: Wayne King	WLW Operetta: "Pi-	Studio speaker
8:45	Durbin; or.	"Choir Symphonette"	and orchestra	rates of Penzance"	Studio speaker
9:00	Rose Bampton, sop.;	N. E. Conservatory	Fred Allen in "Town	Phi Beta Kappa carol	Federal Theater: Por-
9:15	Kostelanetz's Or.	Christmas program;	Hall Tonight"; Fort-	concert	traits in Oil
9:30	Rinehart's "Tish";	orchestra and chorus	land; Players; guest	"Let's Visit"; informal	Dance orchestra
9:45	dramatic sketch	"Ranch Boys"; vocal	soloist; orchestra	home interview	Perley Stevens's Or.
10:00	Gang Busters; net-	Talk, General Johnson.	"Your Hollywood Pa-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Or.
10:15	work drama	Nola Day, songs; orch.	rade"; Dick Powell;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30	Patti Chapin, songs	NBC Minstrel Show	screen players; soloists;	Melodies from the Skies;	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45	Network speakers	NBC Minstrel Show	chorus; orchestra	vocal soloists; popular	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	B. Goodman's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30	Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Himber's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Maurie Stern's Orch.	Dean Hudson's Orch.	lem"; variety

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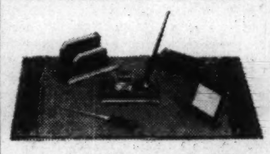

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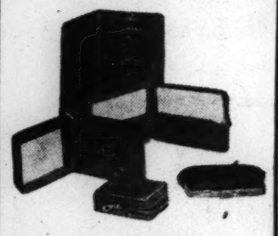

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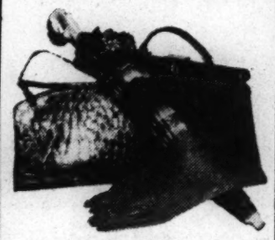

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Just Another Revere Clean-Up

A section of Revere, Mass., got its long-awaited "clean-up" today, but it was a different kind of "clean-up" from that sought by Attorney General Paul A. Dever.

The cleansing that came to the Kelly's Meadow section this morning was caused by a rush of water from a broken main in Dunn Road, near Neponset and Shawmut streets.

The break was discovered by City Councillor Richard M. Armstrong, who was returning to his home at 65 Shawmust Street at 2 a. m. Mr. Armstrong immediately notified police, but many cellars were flooded and fires put out before the water could be shut off.

While police reported the streets of Kelly's Meadow were spic and span late today, clean-ups indoors had to be deferred half a day until the break was repaired and the water turned on again.

At the State House in Boston, Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham continued the official "clean-up" by questioning 16 members of the Revere Police Department. Those interrogated included Lieut. Cornelius F. Cronin, Lieut. Carroll A. Davis, and 14 patrolmen.

"Each police officer was asked if he thought the Revere police could clean up the city as well as the State police," said Mr. Derham, "and each replied yes. The officers said they knew for years of gambling conditions in Revere and could have halted it, if given orders to, but were never given such orders. They said they turned in reports of gambling to their sergeants and never heard from the reports again."

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Time Curb Is Radio's Bane, So Yehudi Menuhin Asserts

Behind the Microphone

Yehudi Menuhin, who, with his sister, Hepzibah, will be heard in a joint violin and piano recital in the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, Dec. 19, 6 p. m., spoke of a problem when here in Boston recently that bothers many concert artists when radiocasting—the bane of time.

He would like radiocasting better, he said, when artists had a chance to play important works at full length. Radio, he thought, defeated the repose necessary for the interpretation of a work. On the air the artist is always thinking of the minutes flying by, wondering whether he is going to finish on time. He can't give his best attention to the music. Mr. Menuhin finally made his own personal rule that when a piece is one or two minutes too long for radio performance, he casts it aside for another which will fit the time allotted rather than try to fit the longer work into a shorter playing time.

Talking pictures, he thought, did not do much to help appreciation of good music, since pictures gave artificial emphasis to music which it didn't need. When he saw Leopold Stokowski in "100 Men and a Girl" he was genuinely unable to enjoy the music because it was so chopped up by "Hollywood technique"—that is, by shots of the musicians playing, Mr. Stokowski conducting, or Miss Durbin singing.

Music appreciation didn't come that way, Mr. Menuhin declared. One had to sit down with music and really hear it to become interested in it.

The Studio Audience

A considerable group of listeners still holds that the National Broadcasting Company is neglecting them in the concerts of the new NBC Symphony Orchestra supposedly designed for them. These listeners assert that NBC plays too much to the studio audience, allowing it to dominate the radiocast through its applause. Precious minutes go by filled with applause. A case in point of the delay caused by the studio audience occurred last Saturday when the concert ran a few minutes overtime. If there had been less concession made to the visitors the concert presumably might have ended on time.

Writer to Comedian

Radio comedy writers, like popular music arrangers, are often not so well known as the comedians or dance orchestras who use their offerings. Once in a while they decide to shine for a change. Harry Conn, whose comedy program is on the Columbia network Sundays at 8:30 p. m., is a case in point. He supplied Jack Benny's scripts for a while. Like Fred Allen in the old vaudeville days, he used to write comedy material for acts.

Mr. Conn's radio show got off slowly, as most comedy acts do, until he got the feel of his audience. He has been improving and seems headed for success.

Poetry

Poetry has had hard sledding on the radio, presumably because listeners run to much faster paced entertainment. Two programs have, however, made the grade. One of course is David Ross' "Poet's Gold" every Sunday on the Columbia network at 1:45 p. m. Mr. Ross, CBS announcer, reads delightfully with musical background. He collected enough of his air readings together several years ago to make a poetry anthology to which he gave the same name as his radio program.

A. M. Sullivan, whose New Poetry Hour resumed last Sunday afternoon over the Mutual network, reads well himself but depends upon guests to some extent. He has had a number of leading American poets on his period.

Stoopnagle and Budd

Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd, who haven't been heard on the air regularly for some time, "guested" Tuesday, Dec. 7, with Al Jolson, CBS-WEEI. These two have had rather hard going with the sponsors and it seems a pity that radio should neglect its own. For out of all the comedians on the air, the Colonel and Budd are practically the only ones who got their start in radio. They were never so good as when they were poking fun at well-known radio programs. Something like that is needed right now, for radio is getting too satisfied with itself and needs deflating. Stoop and Budd could maintain a program for weeks on weeks right now taking programs, especially those of the "audience participation" type, for a gentle microphone riding. Some sponsor ought to look into this.

Hollywood Parade

The Warner Brothers' show, "Your Hollywood Parade," which premiered last Wednesday night, Dec. 8, turns out to be a very clear cut program. It has avoided the mistakes of MGM's show on Thursdays by presenting a few well done features instead of trying to crowd a lot of features into the microphone time to the confusion and ennui of the listener.

Opener of the new show was an interview with Mrs. Saunders of the Central Casting Bureau in Hollywood and a dramatization of how the exchange works. Rufe Davis, rube comic, personally supplied some amusing sound effects. Gary Cooper, on loan from Paramount, read a tribute to the pioneer west with orchestral accompaniment. The "Hit Parade" feature of the show which this one has superseded was kept with the playing of "Once in a While," No. 1 popular tune this week. Rosemary Lane, once a Fred Waring soloist, sang Roses in December."

A new feature, "Mr. and Mrs. Hollywood," handed a very nice tribute to Eddie and Ida Cantor as Hollywood's most typical couple. The hour wound up with scenes from "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis playing her own role in the picture and Basil Rathbone substituting for Leslie Howard. Olivia de Havilland was particularly good as the lovesick girl. The scene got off raggedly but smoothed out later.

Somehow, though, the radio sketch didn't seem to recapture very well the high comedy spirit of the picture.

Albert D. Hughes

Hague Critics Pay High Tribute To Harrell's Singing

Having nearly completed an exceedingly successful concert tour in Europe, Mack Harrell, baritone, will return to his duties as soloist of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, on Sunday, Dec. 26. Mr. Harrell will have filled nine concert engagements, appeared as soloist at a Bach festival and made a radiocast over Station KRO at Hilversum, Holland. He has already been engaged for return appearances at both The Hague and Berlin before returning to the United States.

Of his first concert in the Pulchri Studio at The Hague, on Nov. 12, the critic of the Haagsche Courant wrote:

"A baritone totally unknown by Hague concert audiences presented himself at Pulchri Studio with a song program of the very best. His name is Mack Harrell and Conrad Bos was his accompanist. We were told that the singer's home is America, but we would not have known this if his program had not begun with two arias of Handel sung in English, for his enunciation of German was above par, in fact his whole musical achievement was superior. . . .

"In the two arias . . . ("The Triumph of Time and Truth" and "Semele" of Handel) he at once made himself known as a musician with correct concept of style and as the possessor of a masculine baritone voice of noble timbre; even in the lower tones his voice remained resonant and beautifully sustained giving clear evidence of scientific training. . . ."

The critic, A. d. W., in "Het Vaderland" wrote after the same concert:

"The singer has a rarely beautiful, richly sonorous, finely even voice; he expresses power without overdoing it, and he uses his voice with a freedom in which there is no fear of reaching or going beyond his limit. His singing is effortless. His technique conquers every difficulty with ease and freedom. Intelligence and intuition are present with him in large measure. His phrasing is exceptionally fine and well thought out. No modulations of precarious harmonic relations cause him any trouble."

Mr. Harrell has also sung in Amsterdam, Vienna, Budapest, Munich and Milan. Mrs. Harrell, whose professional name is Marjorie Fulton, a violinist, is with him on the tour.

Candid Camera Catches Radio Headliners

1-2-3-4—David Ross Reading Poetry in His Poet's Gold Period at 1:45 p. m. Sundays

5—Arturo Toscanini, Who Will Conduct the N. B. C. Symphony Orchestra in 10 Concerts, Beginning Saturday, Dec. 25, at 10 p. m.

7—Lionel Barrymore, Made Up in His Annual Role of "Scrooge," Which He Will Play in "Hollywood Hotel" at 2 p. m., Dec. 24, Over C. B. S.

On the Air as the Holidays Approach

8—Claire Trevor, With Edward G. Robinson, in the Tuesday Night Serial, "Big Town," C. B. S., 8 p. m.

9—Arthur Rodzinski, Who Will Conduct N. B. C.'s Symphony Orchestra in His Third Concert Saturday, Dec. 18, 10 p. m.

6—Harry Conn, Radio's Newest Comedian, Who Prefers to Let Drop a Portion of His Script in His New C. B. S. Sunday Show, 8:30 p. m.

Radio 'Jacob's Ladder' Probes Ether

The nature of the ionosphere, the gaseous, electrically charged atmosphere from 60 to 90 miles above the surface of the earth which has never been penetrated by man, balloon, or instruments before, has finally been successfully probed by research scientists from Harvard by means of a new electrical "Jacob's Ladder," according to Prof. Harry Rowe Mimno of the department of physics and communication engineering.

By means of three powerful radio transmitters, specially constructed in the Jefferson Physics Laboratory at Harvard, strong electrical signals were sent out into the ether of the ionosphere. There the signals came in contact with charged particles and "bounced" back to the earth again, where this "echo" was picked up by receivers. Measuring the time for this "echo" wave to return to the earth helped to show the effects of the ultra-violet rays of the sun on the earth's atmosphere, and gave valuable new information on the construction of the upper strata of gases, which had never before been penetrated.

Went to Turkestan

To test the apparatus under the best possible conditions, an expedition of five Harvard graduate students, J. A. Pierce, Paul King Jr. Harner Selridge, E. P. York and Jackson Cook, were sent in June of 1936 to western Turkestan by the university. In the little town of Ac Bulak, near the Caspian Sea, they set up their own power plant and camp while waiting for the total eclipse which was predicted for the region that month.

An eclipse was very necessary for their plans, so they had to transport their heavy equipment thousands of miles to far Turkestan, where nature gave them the required phenomenon. An eclipse, according to Professor Mimno, shuts off the sun's rays from the earth suddenly, and with the sun's rays go the ultra-violet rays, thus giving the scientists opportunity to see just how much effect the rays have on the electrically charged ionosphere.

This is not possible with an ordinary sunset, for the process is too gradual, and also the sun's rays at that time are slanted steeply with changing angle, which makes any measurements difficult.

Echo Returned on Schedule

The eclipse arrived on schedule, and the five scientists "bombarded" the ionosphere with the waves from their three transmitters. Sure enough, the "echo" came back, but as the eclipse became total, the rate of disappearance of the rebound from this atmospheric "mirror" at certain portions was unexpectedly great, showing that the absence of ultra-violet rays does have a perceptible effect on the ionosphere.

Statistics on the interruption of the "echo" by the eclipse have given the scientists a much better idea of the composition and action of this huge area above the stratosphere.

Another attempt was made to perform a similar experiment with the eclipse which briefly covered New England last year. The weather conditions were far from ideal, and the apparatus was crude, so poor results were obtained. However, the scientists from the laboratory will continue their electrical penetration into space with the modern "Jacob's Ladder" in hope that they can learn more of its secrets.

Students Warned Not to Specialize Early in College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 14—Warning against too great specialization in undergraduate work has been issued by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College.

Speaking at the opening of the landscape architecture conference being held here, Dr. Baker declared:

"The college is not preparing landscape architects in a fair and effective way unless it requires a foundation of arts and cultural work that will stamp a man, as he goes out to meet the world, as well educated.

"The tendency in many of our scientific and technical institutions has been to go much too far in the direction of specialization," Dr. Baker said.

"Fortunately," he added, "the trend is now in the direction of a better balanced educational experience and less attention to specialization."

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*Hansa	Dec. 14	Hamburg	Dec. 23	Dec. 14 1:00 pm	Dec. 14 8:00	pm
†Washington	Dec. 14	Plymouth	Dec. 21	Dec. 14 1:00 pm	Dec. 14 8:00	pm
‡Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15, 11:00	am
§Conte di Savoia	Dec. 15	Gibraltar	Dec. 21	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 9:00	am
Europa	Dec. 15	Cherbourg	Dec. 21	Dec. 15 1:00 pm	Dec. 15 8:00	pm
†Amer. Farmer	Dec. 17	Plymouth	Dec. 26	Dec. 16 8:00 pm	Dec. 17 12	noon
†Amer. Importer	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Dec. 27	Dec. 17 8:00 pm	Dec. 18 8:00	am
‖Laconia (Bos.)	Dec. 18	Cobh	Dec. 27	Dec. 18 7:00 pm	Dec. 18 7:30	am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm		Dec. 17 7:30	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm		Dec. 20 7:30	pm
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Jan. 1, '38	Dec. 27 4:00 pm		Dec. 27 7:30	pm

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Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Yale Builds Atom-Smasher, Physicists Saving $143,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14—Natural scientists at Yale University are building a new "cyclotron," or atom smasher, at a cost of $7000, an estimated saving of $143,000. In three months the massive modern version of the philosopher's stone, sought by the ancients for converting dross into gold, is scheduled to be in operation.

The huge device, which occupies three rooms and weighs 25 tons, is being assembled in the Sloan Physics Laboratory under direction of Dr. Ernest C. Pollard, instructor in the physics department. Yale will acquire its atom-smasher so cheaply, Dr. Pollard explained, because members of his staff are completing all work on the unit. A 20-ton magnet required for the device would cost $8000 if purchased, he said, but it is being built in the laboratory for $2000. An additional $3000 is being saved by the staff in winding two and one-half miles of copper wire around the magnet.

Key Unit Placed

The magnet is built on steel upright columns sunk in cement and measures roughly 8x8x6 feet. Poles of the magnet are huge cylinders placed horizontally with a small aperture between them. Into this space is placed the key unit, or cyclotron.

The cyclotron is composed of two hollowed copper electrodes which adjust together in a circle. Between the electrodes, running the full length of their diameter, is another small aperture into which the atoms are introduced. An electrical impulse whirls the atomic nuclei with an impetus of 10,000 volts toward the negatively charged electrode. As they approach it, the voltage is reversed and the nuclei are repelled by another 10,000-volt frequency. This process is repeated in ever-widening circles produced by the magnetic pull until eventually the nuclei are oscillating with a frequency of 30,000,000 times a second, that of radio short waves.

Visible Beam Appears

At this frequency the nuclei travel to the outer edge of the cyclotron, where they emerge through a vent as a radiant beam visible for over two feet. As the beam hits the air it smashes the air atoms into neutrons, which travel at speeds so fabulous they are able to penetrate a 10-foot wall of lead. It is with these neutrons, or atomic bullets, that the elements are bombarded and transformed.

At the University of California, where the cyclotron was perfected, lead has been transmuted into radium and radium-sodium has been created in such quantities it has affected the radium market.

Observers of the atomic bombardment must be shielded from the rays, and at Yale three successive brick walls interspaced with tanks of water will protect natural scientists while they observe operations of the cyclotron through a system of mirrors.

Democrats Win One Maine Poll, Rivals Another

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 14 (AP)—Democrats re-elected a Mayor in Westbrook yesterday, and Republicans had the same success in Hallowell.

Westbrook's Democratic Mayor, Roscoe F. Libby, amassed 1957 votes against 1068 for his Republican opponent, Carroll M. Richardson.

Elmer W. Campbell (R) won his fourth consecutive two-year term as Hallowell Mayor by a 145-vote margin over Edwin C. Burleigh, running on a Citizens' ticket. Democrats entered no candidate.

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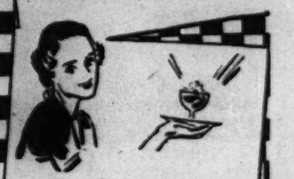

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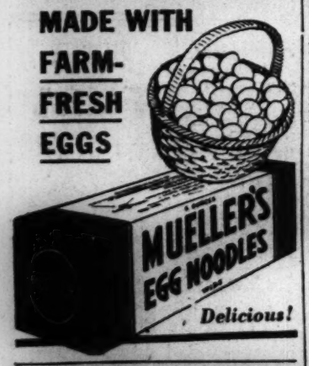

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Salon D'Automne

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

It is generally agreed that this year the work exhibited at the Paris Salon d'Automne is characterized by a quality and a variety which have been absent for a number of years. Not that this Salon contains any outstanding effort or any painting recalling the pre-war excesses; on the contrary, the sense of moderation, of order, a return to a certain traditionalism—in the choice of subjects as well as in their treatment—emphasize the feeling of appeasement which we experience when contemplating the work of young artists in recent years.

Cubism has by no means disappeared but it no longer attracts large numbers of adepts from among the young painters and few new artists subscribe to sur-realism. Only faint echoes of either of these schools are to be found at the Salon d'Automne, which is not so much concerned with intellectual preoccupations as attracted by the spontaneous and the human in painting. In a well-chosen and well-presented ensemble this formula makes for an extremely youthful Salon and one which is immediately attractive.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is, however, difficult to find in these rooms two or three paintings which stand out and dominate the rest because of their individuality. It is a question of quality throughout rather than of discoveries in one or two particular cases. The artists whom we prefer are those who for years have given us the best exhibits. There are no surprises but a number of confirmations which prove that the esthetic currents broadly outlined for some time are now becoming more precise and that the period of excessive research is temporarily at an end.

Large compositions are a proof of an awareness of the decorative use of painting, of the necessity of giving rhythm and animation to large surfaces. Darel's "Hommage à Lenain" typifies this approach; is not the subject an indication? The simple austerity of everyday things; the different objects which make up his still-life, grouped around the portrait of a Lenain peasant woman, are intimately set out in a clear, sober light which is both intense and cold with its harmonies of grays and browns. These objects in which straight lines dominate correspond to austere geometrical forms which might appear elementary if a fervor close to enthusiasm did not emanate from their very simplicity.

Roland Oudot also has delighted in trying to express soberly a still-life which, like Darel's, is placed parallel to the spectator, without any preoccupation with the picturesque either in the perspective or in the placing of its objects. He makes use of horizontal lines and everyday things; the whole secret of success lies in the harmony of subject and method. The colors are without violent contrasts and the clear-cut shadows preserve the intimate, homely atmosphere.

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Brianchon is fond of color harmonies with low and deep resonances; the intense blue of his still-life stands out admirably in his picture and although occupying the larger part of it does not detract from the true values to the other colors.

Paul de Laboulaye has amused himself by painting a large still-life in two colors: yellow and green prevail almost exclusively, without giving any impression of monotony. On the contrary, this canvas is perhaps one of the most brilliant in the Salon and is certainly one of the best by this artist. It exemplifies how a painter can achieve happy results through self-imposed restrictions. There is in discipline a stimulus to the imagination, which leads to fresh discoveries. Through his experiment M. de Laboulaye has given us an excellent painting.

Mention must also be made of the brilliant palettes of a few artists who have been long attracted by the play of colors. Walsch's compositions seem at first somewhat brutal but on closer scrutiny reveal subtlety and refinement. His violence does not arise from his sensibility but comes from opposing the brightest reds and blues to intense yellows and greens.

Cavaillès in "Le Paravent Bleu" contrasts large, flat surfaces with a delicacy which has been compared to that of a Matisse. Valentine Prax adds to luminous contrasts a predilection for broken surfaces and clever arabesques inspired by cubism—but by a cubism which has lost much of its austerity.

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Planson, Poncelet, Chapelain-Midy, G. Terechkovitch, Aujame, continue their work with a finer sensibility, and confirm their unquestionable gifts as colorists.

Older painters, who are sometimes accused of deserting the Salons which were the means of their first successes, are to be seen once again at the Salon d'Automne. Dunoyer de Segonzac shows a canvas of 1913, "L'Etable," which, though somewhat confused, is rich in subject matter and warm in tone; Vuillard's portrait is not one of his best canvases; we could wish to see him represented by a more delicate painting; Van Dongen shows us a pretty Basque landscape which expresses his gifts as a painter in the simplest manner; Dufrenoy, in an interior, has given us one of his best pieces of work, full of sensibility, moderation and refinement.

The sculpture exhibited is also of a quality superior to that of preceding years. Marcel Gimond's "Athlete at Rest" belongs by its classicism to a great epoch; he has not tried to copy the masters of the past but he has captured their calm, their dignity and particularly their sense of form. Kretz in his representation of the human face is wonderfully successful in combining his analytical method and the need for simplification, without which sculpture becomes an imitative art, set and lifeless.

Raymond Martin and particularly Werick are strikingly truthful in their portraitures—a truthfulness that does not exclude style.

As usual, the Salon d'Automne, besides painting and sculpture, contains sections devoted to decorative art, religious art and theatrical decoration. Decorative art occupies far less space than usual this year because of the contribution made by decorators to the Paris 1937 Exposition.

"The Lute," by Gladys Rockmore Davis

The Bache Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Following in the wake of the Mellon and the Frick collections, that of Jules S. Bache, the New York banker, is the latest of the noted privately-formed American collections of Old Masters to become public property. It is now on view, in the five-story limestone residence on Fifth Avenue—a remarkable and valuable group of 64 paintings, together with statuary, enamels, tapestries and furniture, well entitled to rank among the four or five greatest art collections in the country.

Like the Frick collection, only seven blocks distant, the Bache is devoted to the great masters, from the early Renaissance in Italy through the eighteenth century in England. Some of them are of special rarity, such as Botticelli and Velasquez, and Holbein and Dürer. While all the early European schools are represented, it is obvious to the visitor that the founder limiting himself to as many canvases as would comtfortably fill his home, had aimed to make the collection with selective care, and of the best quality obtainable, rather than to complete an exhaustive representation of all phases of the subject.

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The Spanish school is brilliantly though simply represented. Two portraits by Velasquez are shown, one being the lovely bust of "Infanta Maria Theresa," the other an earlier "Self Portrait" in his suave and painterly manner. The only other Spaniard here is Goya, with his picturesque portrait of a boy. Similarly the German group, with its four small Holbeins, of which a subdued portrait of a man and the decorative "Edward VI, Prince of Wales" are especially notable, and with Dürer's "Portrait of a Lady," evinces interest only in the most salient personalities of the school. When it came to the broad efflorescence of the Renaissance, however, Mr. Bache had many more artists to account for, and with the Italian group accomplished his purpose with striking results, in a varied selection of devotional subjects and portraits.

Notable in this group is the Botticelli "Coronation of the Virgin," a superb formal composition, barren of exciting background detail but exquisite in line and subtly eloquent in its human details. Similar in spirit though more elaborate in style, is the grave and beautiful Filippo Lippi "Madonna," a Florentine work of excellent quality, which is companioned by Veneziano's finely executed silhouette of a girl in profile. The collection boasts of three Giovanni Bellinis—a portrait head, a Madonna and a multiple-figured "Madonna and Child With Saints," all of which radiate lofty feeling and the rich color of the Venetian school. There are likewise three Titians, showing the master's authority in different forms.

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Assembled in four of the rooms and the entrance hall at the Bache residence, the collection has been arranged in sympathetic groups, each representative of a salient regional trend or school of painting. The Flemish masters of the fifteenth century are shown in a choice small collection. The tender devotionalism of Flemish art is well shown in two idyllic Madonnas by Gerard David, and near them, Memling's piquant realism may be compared with that of Dirk Bouts in another pair of the same period.

The Dutch room identified by three Rembrandts and works by Hals and Vermeer, is among the main features of the Bache gift. Rembrandt's deepest powers are exhibited there in his "Young Man With Black Cap," a profound and simple portrait, with which may be seen his rugged "Standard Bearer" and "Christ With a Pilgrim's Staff." Hals's dexterity appears in his silvery portrait of a portly Dutchman, the "Claes van Voorhout."

There is a delightful French salon, furnished in the exquisite style of the eighteenth century, in which pictures by Fragonard, Watteau, Boucher, Lancret and others appear. "The French Comedians," a formal tableau by Watteau, leads the group, with three Fragonards, including the sparkling "Le Billet Doux" and two exquisite landscapes, making a close bid for first honors.

Add to this the English portraits, of which there are nine of varying size and degrees of formality, and one may obtain a casual impression of the richness and beauty of the collection. It need only be said here that these works of Gainsborough, Romney, Reynolds and Reyburn illustrate truthfully and vividly the qualities of the school, with special accents of merit falling on the head-and-shoulders portrait of Queen Charlotte by Gainsborough, and on Reynolds's intelligent likeness of "Nancy Parsons."

C. B.

Chicago's Forty-Eighth Annual

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

It would be difficult if not impossible to select an exhibition of art in these days that would not provoke controversy—unless it were entirely innocuous—and the forty-eighth annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture, at the Art Institute, has provoked a good deal of discussion. As I was unable to see it until several days after its opening I wondered if it could be as bad as reported. I knew at least that it could not be innocuous, for the pros and the cons had all been violent in their opinions. My guess was that it could not be much unlike other shows of the day in any part of the United States, or perhaps the world, and that almost anyone could find in it something to support the thesis with which he visited the show, after the manner of all good tourists in Russia.

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This proved to be the case, at least so far as my own opinion goes. There are pictures of a great variety of subject matter and technique, most of them showing a good degree of technical skill, but as in most exhibitions the majority of the pictures make no particular impression; they are too much like an indifferent egg. In other words, no matter how well most pictures are painted, one wonders why they were paintd at all when something else might have been done.

But this exhibition has some fine things in it, and enough to warrant repeated visits. A picture doesn't reveal everything it has to give at one casual glance. This show is a cross section of what is being done in America.

Boris Anisfeld shows a handsome panel of flowers on a softly neutral background which has great decorative charm; Sarah Blakeslee a quiet and unobtrusive landscape, which possesses a real mood; Ernest Blumenschein a hard-boiled canvas representing a jury of sheep-herders, an excellent character study; Audrey Buller a beautifully modelled "Lucy Sewing," a plump Negress sitting before a city window; Thomas H. Donnelly a "February Thaw," with rolling ground under patches of snow and browned vegetation, which moves the way ground really moves; Stephen Etnier a canvas showing a view from a balcony, so well handled in color, composition and idea that it reaches a high degree of distinction; Ruth Grotenrath a fine still-life called "The White Pitcher"; Peter Hurd a stunning contrast of sunlight and shadow in "The Valley in a Storm"; Leon Kroll a decorative panel, rather too static, called "Road From the Cove"; Dan Lutz a handsomely designed and quietly painted country "Railroad Crossing" (not the usual ugly "American Scene" treatment); Henrik Meyer a "Picnic on the Allegheny," showing a thunderstorm bursting through rather too metallic clouds, but beautiful in color and feeling.

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Among the sculpture I noticed particularly a fine red head by Margo Allen called "Zapotek Indian"; a compact and beautiful silver "Bird Girl" by Robert Davidson, with the features a bit too detailed for the rest of the composition; a small head that a Gothic carver would have loved, called "Kim," by Anna Glenny; small, finely composed "Wrestlers," by Dorothy Austin; a wooden "Preening Pelican" by Elisabeth Haseltine; an amusing "Lollypop Boy" in gray stone by Richard Davis; a small "Orang Utan Thinking," in stone, by Heinz Warneke, and a sweet little "Girl and the Flower," by Mario Ubaldi.

Prizes were awarded as follows: The Logan Medal and $500 to Aaron Bohrod for "Wyoming Landscape"; the Norman Watt Harris Silver Medal and $500 to Ernset Fiène for "Frosty Morning"; the Harris Bronze Medal and $300 to Lila Copeland for "Railroad Bridge"; the Kohnstamm prize of $250 to Joseph P. Vorst for "Drifters on the Mississippi"; the Chicago Artist's Annual Ball Prize of $200 to Robert Lifvendahl for "Landscape"; the Martin B. Cahn prize of $100 to Boris Anisfeld for "Studio"; the French Memorial Gold Medal to Gladys Rockmore Davis for "The Lute." Honorable Mentions were as follows: Henrik Mayer, "Picnic on the Allegheny"; Nicola Ziroli, "House in Solitude"; Stuart Benson, "Head of a Provincial Peasant" (sculpture); Paul L. Clemens, "South Wind."

The Roullier Galleries have found a Chicago woman who is painting decorative panels containing no semblances of actuality and yet of such beauty of color and form that the general public, afraid of abstractions as a rule, finds them fascinating.

Mrs. Marguerite Hohenberg, an interior decorator, has blossomed forth as a painter of fantasies which possess originality as well as charm. There are progressions of form as well as of color, much in the manner of a musical composition. Mrs. Hohenberg can be whimsical, too, and some of the fantasies take a deliberate turn away from the geometrical compositions which characterize the major part of her work.

Miss Skinner's Tour de Force

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Cornelia Otis Skinner, though not primarily a playwright, is the only one who has brought any quality at all to the theater of New York in the last week. She has made of Margaret Ayer Barnes's novel, "Edna His Wife," a dramatization to fit the stage and her own varied talents. And in it she is acting all the essential parts with extraordinary cleverness at the Little Theater.

The different roles she plays number eight and she has divided her play into 11 scenes, making the changes from scene to scene and character to character with surprising celerity. Deft as she is, this one-player play, the most ambitious thing of the sort she has done, grows before the end more than a trifle monotonous.

And yet her virtuosity gives the story a superficial interest it might not have if it were acted out by a number of players. Her own cleverness would then have to be replaced with a depth of characterization the present dramatization does not possess. These large-scale ventriloquial acts attract attention as stunts without ever being quite able to satisfy.

"Edna His Wife" is a sympathetic portrait of a simple woman seen from eager girlhood to hurt old age. We see her first in 1900, ready to marry a brakeman on the Rock Island Railway when her affections are caught by a glib, go-getting young stranger certain to be a success some day as a lawyer. She marries him instead, against the wishes of her parents. Her life thereafter is a success in all those ways in which externals are significant. If she is unhappy, she guesses it only vaguely. At the end she discovers that during all her married life she has been a mere passenger on her husband's voyage to success. On Park Avenue she spends the unhappiest years of her life.

All the progressive degrees of success Miss Skinner suggests skillfully. Now she is Edna herself, now Edna's mother, now the drab actress living downstairs, now the society woman ridiculing Edna, now Edna's sister, now her daughter, and always in converse with unseen others. It is a slick performance, remarkable for the actress's swift changes of make-up, costume, voice and manner. An entertaining tour de force.

Irwin Shaw wrote a one-act play a few years ago called "Bury the Dead." It had a good idea and the most uninspired dialogue. It won him high praise from the critics and a job in Hollywood. Now he is back with a full-length play called "Siege," which, unlike its predecessor, has practically no ideas, is apparently about nothing, and the words of its characters are dull, aimless and without point. Its people are a group of Loyalists in Spain, besieged in an ancient fortress. In the end, an intellectual decides that he can no longer be merely a brain in the middle of the road. He takes a pistol and shoots a man who has made the hero business seem a farce. And that is about all "Siege" has to offer.

Broadway-Bound

By L. A. Sloper

On their way to Broadway, three productions have lately been tried out in Boston. Most conspicuous of them is "Between the Devil," that musical comedy by Howard Dietz and Arthur Schwartz with which the Shuberts have been tinkering all fall. First they were going to open with it in Boston. Instead they took it to Philadelphia, and promptly took it off. After a lot more labor with it, they finally put it on view again at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Dec. 7.

The piece boasts three stars, all English: Jack Buchanan, who burst upon the American horizon in Charlot's Revue; Evelyn Laye, star of "Bitter Sweet," and Adele Dixon, now making her bow to the United States. It was the authors' notion to show Mr. Buchanan as an unintentional bigamist, who married an English girl (Miss Laye) under the impression that he was a widower. Of course his first wife, a French girl (Miss Dixon), turns up, and after you have seen both ladies you will understand why Mr. Buchanan has the greatest difficulty in choosing between them. In fact he fails to do so, and neither the authors, the rest of the company nor the Shuberts themselves can help him. So in the finale they toss the problem to the audience—write your own ending.

It's all very pleasant and only occasionally rowdy. The two leading women play together with nice give and take, Miss Laye charmingly feminine, Miss Dixon vixenishly charming. Mr. Buchanan is his usual ingratiating self. The company is helpful, the music is good, the production is smooth and the piece profits by the absence of blues singers, ingénues and sentimental ballads. Some of the humor is pretty English for American consumption, but the affair as a whole is amusing enough. For once a show has evidently been improved by fussing with it.

Another vehicle that is English in its cast and in its comedy is Ian Hay's "The Housemaster," now inhabiting the Wilbur in Boston. The play has had something like 450 performances in London, and Boston, which as you may have heard is a center of learning and culturally near London, has responded to it warmly enough to justify the Theater Guild in extending its stay to three weeks. It is an innnocently pleasing little comedy about the rumpus in an English public school when three girl children are consigned to the care of the man of the title. Frederick Leister, who directed, plays the Housemaster and he is assisted by a cast which includes Phoebe Foster, Aubrey Mather and others.

There is less to be said in favor of "Love of Women," by Aimée and Philip Stuart, recently arrived in New York. This is based on the theme of "The Captive" and "The Children's Hour." The theme is legitimate for dramatic use, but it is not in itself sufficient, without development, to make a play. The authors of the present effort have built a good framework which they have failed to fill. They have about enough material for one act. There is too much debate and too little dramatic action; and too much of the talk is of the rubber-stamp variety. Valerie Taylor gives a moving portrayal of the older of the girls. Heather Angel and Hugh Sinclair as the other points of the triangle do not appear to have entered into their roles very deeply.

O'Neill and London

By Harold Hobson

London

The production at the Westminster Theater of Mr. Eugene O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra" brings out a curious aspect of the general dramatic prosperity which London has enjoyed during the past few months. London, with some reason, now considers itself the theatrical metropolis of the world; yet in many ways it is oddly provincial.

London's claim to consideration rests mainly on the fact that in recent years it has presented a large number of successful plays. On the other hand, there are strange gaps in the London drama. In theatrical experimentation London allows itself to be outstripped by the playhouses of other towns and cities. Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Simpleton of the Unexpected Isles" has been seen in Malvern and New York, but not in London; his "The Millionairess" has been seen in Malvern and Bexhill-on-Sea, but not in London. Mr. O'Neill is considered in England to be the most eminent contemporary American dramatist, but so far as attention from the fashionable theaters of London is concerned, Mr. O'Neill might not exist.

But for Mr. Ronald Adam's repertory theater at Hampstead, we might never have had the opportunity of seeing "All God's Chillun"; but for a visiting company of Irish players we should have known nothing of "Ah, Wilderness," and although "Mourning Becomes Electra" is now six years old, it would probably have continued to be ignored in London had it not been for the enterprise of the Westminster Theater, one of the city's smallest playhouses.

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The production of this play is a triumph. The swift movement of the piece, accounting for its three separate plays in four and three-quarter hours, is a masterpiece of stage management. The acting is competent all through, and in some of the main parts, magnificent. Miss Laura Cowie, while sparing none of the selfish and sensual nature of Christine Mannon, surrounds her with a kind of baleful pity. Miss Beatrix Lehmann, as Lavinia, moves with an assured mastery from the terrifying, cold, implacable hatred of the first scenes to the horrible gaiety of the last act. Mr. Reginald Tate, as Adam Brant, and Mr. Robert Harris, as Lavinia's brother, play better than we have ever seen them do before. The play itself is convincing in its inexorable march towad its tragic conclusion, and every scene in it, with the single exception of that in the final act where a group of village cronies wager that the Mannon house is haunted, contributes its own special climax to the overwhelming impression of the whole.

Meanwhile, the theater in other parts of England has not been idle. A new repertory playhouse is being built in Beaumont Street at Oxford in a style that harmonizes with the general Queen Anne effect of Worcester College and its surroundings.

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Repertory in Oxford has had a very checkered career. Ten years ago Mr. J. B. Fagan was still carrying on a gallant struggle to keep alight the flame of the drama in this ancient university city. His régime was distinguished by many notable productions, including one of Tchekhov's "The Cherry Orchard" and one of Kaiser's "Night till Morning." It was under Mr. Fagan that Mr. John Gielgud gained his early theatrical experience, and amongst other celebrated players who have appeared at the Playhouse are Miss Flora Robson, Mr. Richard Goolden, and Mr. Alan Napier. When Mr. Fagan was compelled to abandon the struggle his place was taken by Mr. Stanford Holme, who carried on for four brave years. A financial crisis then supervened, but was weathered, and for two more years all went well. In 1936 a second crisis occurred, and the theater was then saved by a financial guarantee offered by an undergraduate, Mr. Eric Dance, who is now an actor. It is largely owing to Mr. Dance's continued generosity that the new theater is being built. Everyone wishes it great success.

Amfitheatroff in America

By James Davies

Minneapolis, Minn.

The multitude of guest conductors heard with the local symphony orchestra last season taught every patron of our concerts habits of criticism that have been carried over up to this fall, when Daniele Amfitheatroff, associate conductor, is officiating until Dimitri Mitropoulos comes at the end of the year. Of course this talented young man does not please everybody and there are some who are not prepared to grant that he is a better than passable composer and a pianist of note, to say not a word about the various points of view concerning his conducting.

The fact is Mr. Amfitheatroff has some of the faults of youth and he also has some of its virtues. The point to bear in mind is that he is a prodigious worker, a very good musician with a particularly favorable background and a very courteous gentleman. This latter fact is mentioned as one well worthy consideration for many reasons.

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It happened that this young man was persuaded to place his "Panorama Americana" on his first program, the first time it had appeared on an American program. Its lusty enthusiasm and vigor shocked a few of those who heard it, who were more impressed with the torrid thunders of the finale than they were with the content as a whole. As a matter of fact the composition represents a picture of America as the composer imagined it before he set foot on our shores. In many respects it is a very good picture of American energy, hustle, mechanical ingenuity—expressed in various uncouth sounds—and the sparkle of American personality.

But there is far more than this in the work, for, aside from the tributes to American practicality there are suggestions of a deeper motive, of a people who are not satisfied with trivialities, but are searching for the great truths of life. To be sure the vitality of a young and ardent people dominates, but after several hearings it becomes more apparent that in the midst of all this turmoil sounds a profounder note in which are embodied beauty, hope and high philosophy.

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A performance of the Tchaikovsky Fourth Symphony, with strongly accentuated dynamics, was brilliant in the extreme, but again dissentient voices were raised because of radical departure from the conventional. At another concert the Beethoven Seventh Symphony provided further grounds for debate and conjecture, although the performance was of excellent balance and good judgment. Included on this same program was a magnificent performance of the Beethoven "Emperor" Piano Concerto in the rendering of which Serkin and the conductor worked very effectively together.

A performance of "The Pines of Rome," by Amfitheatroff's teacher, Respighi, deserves special commendation; also one of the best interpretations we have ever had of "Till Eulenspiegel." Richard Tauber sang some Mozart arias well but displayed a tendency to over-emphasize art songs.

St. Louis Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Vladimir Golschmann, opened its season on Nov. 5, beginning with the Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor by Bach, in the arrangement by Respighi, a work of considerable orchestral magnificence. One felt, however, a certain lack of nobility in the presentation. Charming and refined, indeed, was the Mozart symphony which followed; the "Jupiter." And rugged and tempestuous was the Symphony No. 2 by Sibelius.

Alexandre Tansman, Polish composer, has been a frequent visitor to St. Louis, and has written several works for our orchestra. Last summer Mr. Golschmann, while at his home in Paris, commissioned a new work of Mr. Tansman, a work which had its world première on the program of our second symphony concerts, Nov. 12-13. The work, based on a theme by the ancient composer Frescobaldi, is expanded into five variations. It is strongly and compactly written, and varied with a fine sense of contrast. On this program Mr. Golschmann gave us a glimpse of a modern composer, Jacques Ibert, whose "Escales" is one of the most pictorial and piquant writings since Ravel. Following this the orchestra, in a mood of grandiloquence, conveyed the "Don Juan" of Richard Strauss. Concluding the program was the Fifth Symphony of Beethoven.

Of the many other concerts, including recitals by Kreisler, Rudolph Serkin and Rachmaninoff, none has surpassed Lotte Lehmann's song recital, sponsored by the Principia Concert and Lecture Course, on Oct. 22. In a program ranging from Handel to the present day, some of Mme. Lehmann's most effective singing was done in the final group of her songs, a group comprised largely of English ballads.

Carl Hartmann as Siegfried

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Metropolitan Opera has been pursuing its diversified course and, in the case of the season's first "Siegfried," on the evening of Dec. 3, it easily achieved its recent record of excellence. The occasion was one of those when the chief elements combine for the common good and the results bear striking witness to their worth. Two new members of the company proved their value promptly. Carl Hartmann, who as a young tenor had been heard here nearly seven years ago in German opera at Mecca Temple, returned to give us a boy Siegfried the like of which we had not known in many years, and Adolf Vogel, a baritone from Munich, making his American début, showed how much Alberich's music gains by being really sung, not barked and howled.

Mr. Hartmann possesses the physical qualifications to embody the forest boy convincingly. Add to this pre-requisite a fresh, unspoiled voice and both skill and discretion in the use of it, uncommon address as an actor, and a feeling for the poetry of his rôle and you will gather why he scored such a notable success. The youthful splendor of Marjorie Lawrence's Brünnhilde helped to make the final scene unforgettable, and singing-actors had invaluable assistance from Artur Bodanzky and the orchestra, this being one of the nights when Mr. Bodanzky was disposed to show us what he really can do conductorially when he wants to, and he was fortunate in the improved orchestra at his disposal. Others who contributed worthily to a memorable performance were Karl Laufkötter as Mime, Friedrich Schorr as the Wanderer, Kerstin Thorborg as Erda, and Norman Cordon as Fafner.

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The following day, the Metropolitan looked to France. Two perennials made the program—"Manon" in the afternoon, "Carmen" in the evening. "Manon" is still done here without the delightful Cours-la-Reine scene, though in Bidu Sayao the Metropolitan has a representative of Massenet's fragile heroine who could safely be entrusted with the high bravura of "Je marche sur tous les chemins."

The surprise of the performance was the Chevalier des Grieux of Richard Crooks. The American tenor has made astonishing progress as an actor, and that fact, together with his growing security as a singer and his praiseworthy French diction, have really rendered his Des Grieux outstanding. Correct French, indeed, was a welcome characteristic of this matinée, for Miss Sayao and John Brownlee, the Lescaut, are quite at home in the language, and Léon Rothier, who, in good vocal estate, appeared as the Comte des Grieux, is virtually the incarnation of all that a French operatic artist ought to be. The weakness of the performance was the conducting of Maurice de Abravanel, which oscillated between the slumbrous and the overemphatic. In "Carmen" Bruna Castagna offered her vivid idea of the name part, René Maison provided a Don José according to tradition, and Natalie Bodanya and Julius Huehn labored earnestly with the problems of Micaela and Escamillo.

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New music has been heard in our concert rooms. One new piece was even as old as the eighteen-fifties, being the so-called "lost" Violin Concerto of Robert Schumann, his last completed composition. Following the great ado about the recovery of the piece—which, of course, was never lost, but merely impounded by the loyal Joachim—Yehudi Menuhin played it with piano accompaniment at his Carnegie Hall recital on the evening of Dec. 6. Let those who want to do so spring to its description and defense. For one listener Joachim knew what he was about when he withheld it from the public, and all the pother over it being authentic Schumann and a forerunner of Brahms has scarcely so much as the flimsiest basis. Mr. Menuhin, however, played the violin part as if he believed in it implicitly. He played Mozart, Bach, and yet others, too, always with excellent musicianship and redoubtable technique, but with a chilling suggestion of the academic and a good deal of arid tone.

The remaining novelties, also confided to the receptive spaces of Carnegie Hall, we owed to John Barbirolli and the Philharmonic-Symphony—"Dark Dancers of the Mardi Gras" by Charles Wakefield Cadman (evening of Dec. 4) and a piano concerto in B flat by Isidor Achron (evening of Dec. 9), in each case the composer was the assisting pianist, and in each case many hands were ready and eager to applaud.

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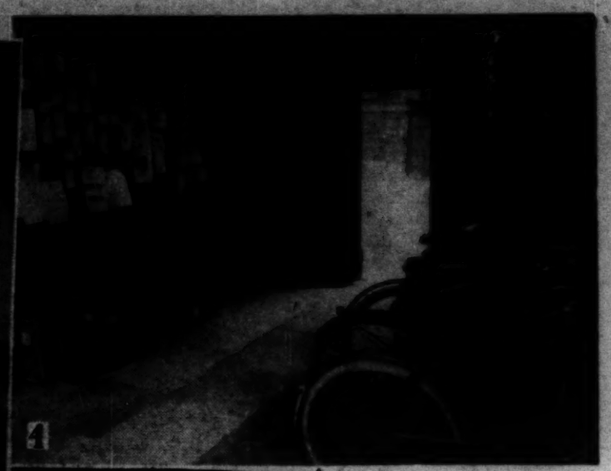

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Topical

Beginning With the Call By His Scout at 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oxford, Eng.

How do Oxford University's 4000 young men and 800 young women spend their days in term time? The university is a self-governing corporation, completely master of its own affairs and thus differs from the more modern English universities and certain American colleges. An Oxford undergraduate works more or less when he pleases, chooses his own subjects, attends lectures when he wants to. There are few hard and fast time tables.

Probably the minimum income on which it is possible to be "up" at Oxford is £180 a year (without a scholarship). A reasonable average is about £250 a year. There are many who can afford to spend considerably more, but extravagant living is being more and more discouraged by the authorities. The usual period of work necessary for a degree is three years.

There are 20 men's college and four women's. Undergraduates usually spend their first two years in rooms in college and the rest in lodging houses in the town.

1. Eight o'clock in the morning. The undergraduate is called with a can of hot water by his "Scout" who looks after him. The old college buildings do not go in for such modern conveniences as hot and cold water. A well-worn university joke on freshmen is to warn them not to confuse a "scout" with a don, who directs their studies. The "scout," so the joke goes, is usually better dressed.

2. The average undergraduate's "wardrobe" consists of a suit or two, a college blazer, evening dress and for everyday wear gray flannel trousers and sports coat. The sports coat is often distinguished by leather reinforcements on the elbows. Such old garments are much prized and the leather elbows are supposed to indicate burning of midnight oil in quest of scholastic honors. Some have been known to anticipate the intensity of their studies by having leather inserts in new garments.

3. Breakfast in his sitting room where battered furniture is fashionable. Rent is paid for these rooms. Decorations are very varied and often reflect the hobbies of the occupants. Here, obviously, is a keen collector of swords.

4. After breakfast the undergraduate may decide to attend a lecture. From the college lodge he collects his bicycle—almost universal method of transport—and takes a glance at the notice board which gives all information about college activities.

5. Some of the morning, at least, should be spent at lectures. There is, however, no penalty for non-attendance. Here is one in progress at Oriel College. Undergraduates and undergraduettes wear gowns. Some gowns are so badly torn that they are difficult to wear. The young woman, center right of the picture, wrapt in thought, prefers to wear hers on the table and the lecturer or don doesn't seem to think any the worse of her; but she must have it with her.

6. Here is a typical scene in Oxford: two "Dons," or Fellows of Colleges, strolling down Oxford's most famous street, the High, wearing the gowns in which they have been lecturing.

7. For those who have not been to a lecture all day and have an uneasy conscience—and also for those who have been but who feel they need personal instruction, there is a "tutorial," a one-hour session of a don with two of his pupils. The two undergraduates in this picture are students from the United States.

8. And now to bed. After dinner in hall, undergraduates visit each other's rooms for talk or work, or they go out to a cinema. College doors are locked at ten o'clock. It is not an offence to return after ten o'clock, provided it is not a regular practice. Between 10 and 12, undergraduates kick on the door for admission and pay small fines varying according to lateness. It is a very serious offence not to be back by twelve o'clock. Occasionally, late leave passes are granted in special circumstances.

And Ending as the Great Doors Are Locked

All this seems to be about men. The young women do much the same, except that discipline is a little more strict for them.

The Comma, Used and Abused

"Baby Blunder" Is Notorious. Sentence-Sense Needed

Punctuation for Everybody—2
By Anne Hitchcock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now, preliminaries over, we are ready to make a definite start on our brief excursions in punctuation.

Since the comma is the most used and probably the most misused of the points, let us choose it for our point of departure, beginning with a simple statement about it: It is the business of the comma, the half stop, to separate parts of the sentence; not to usurp the function of the period, or full stop, and mark the close of the sentence.

"But," you exclaim, "surely we all know that!" Evidently, then, many of us are rather careless sometimes; for the practice of placing commas between complete sentences is so prevalent that this error has been singled out and given various special designations. Webster's New International Dictionary lists it as the "comma fault," the "comma blunder," the "comma splice"; elsewhere it is referred to as the "illiterate comma." In some high schools the pupil who is guilty of the comma fault is likely to find on the margin of his corrected paper a blue-penciled "B.B." He well knows the meaning of these capitals, and since no self-respecting high school student wants to be making "baby blunders"—of all things—he no doubt manfully resolves that henceforth he will keep a watchful eye on his commas.

Suppose he has written, "They won the game, it gave them first place in the league." In correcting he has only to change to

They won the game. It gave them first place in the league.

To be sure, since his two statements are so closely connected in thought that they could be taken together as a thought-unit, or sentence, he might merely change his comma to a semicolon.

But we think he would choose the simpler way and divide into two sentences with the period, and so shall we, for the present. Later we shall have more to say about the semicolon.

If you begin to suspect that there is a chance of your making the comma blunder now and then, study the following word groups to stimulate your "sentence sense"; for it is usually the failure to recognize quickly just when a combination of words actually is a complete sentence that causes the trouble. Insert a period followed by a capital at the proper place in each of the following:

The royal party enjoyed traveling incognito it was some time before their secret was divulged.

He was glad to see the child she often played about his workshop for hours.

She took the early train for Chicago it was one o'clock when she arrived.

They were expecting to build a home the architect had already drawn the plans.

John was invited to the party it was to be held in the clubhouse on Friday evening.

Has Legitimate Place

Now let us return for a moment to the sentence—or sentences—of our high school student: "They won the game. It gave them first place in the league." We have already decided that the connection between the two sentences is so close that they might be combined as one and separated by a semicolon. There is another way to combine them, and that is by inserting the word "and" between them. "They won the game, and it gave them first place in the league."

Now, we see the comma, which we have had occasion to rebuke for its persistence in pushing in where it doesn't belong, functioning properly, taking its place before the *and* in the sentence above, and separating, not two sentences, but two parts of one sentence. Such a sentence is conveniently called "compound." As you see, it is made up of separate word groups, independent clauses, each of which could be a sentence in its own right. They follow several of these sentences for you to supply with the omitted comma. The usual connectives or "conjunctions," in compound sentences are *and, or, nor, but,* and *for;* and the comma should be inserted just before the connecting word. (Editor's note: Some grammars insist upon a semicolon before *for.*)

Frances spent the afternoon shopping and her sister joined her at five.

Did you remember the incident or did he remind you of it?

She has three children but only one of them is with her.

I shall never cease to be grateful to her for she has never failed me.

He did not approve of the measure nor would he recommend a substitute.

When the clauses of the compound sentences are very short, the comma is sometimes omitted.

I called and she answered.

To sum up what we have considered so far:

Use a comma to separate word groups capable of standing alone as complete sentences only when these word groups are connected by *and, or, nor, but,* or *for.* (See Editor's Note above.) An exception is made when the word groups are extremely short: "I came, I saw, I conquered."

Dependent Clauses

When a word group contains a subject and predicate, and yet is not capable of standing alone as a separate sentence (for example, *if she goes*), we call it a "dependent clause"; and a rule for the comma is: When the dependent clause comes first in the sentence, separate it from the main clause by a comma. The rule illustrates itself.

The following sentences are further examples, with comma omitted for you to supply:

When he had finished reading the newspapers would lie scattered about the room.

As we were watching the sunset glow faded.

Just as he was about to resume their conversation was interrupted.

You have decided, no doubt, that commas after *reading, watching,* and *resume* are in order.

Often the introductory word group is a phrase; that is, it has no subject and predicate. It may, however, contain a verb form: *Advancing slowly, in writing her theme;* and then it is usually set off by a comma. When it is long, even though it contains no verb form, the comma is used. Insert a comma in each of the following:

Waving a farewell they drove away.

Because of her clear *thinking* the difficulty vanished.

Before *returning* the pamphlet he read it carefully.

In order to *punctuate* intelligently we should follow the dictates not only of the best authorities, but of sound common sense.

In the latter part of 1926 or early in 1927 they made the addition to their home.

You placed commas—did you not?—after *farewell, thinking, pamphlet, intelligently,* and *1927?*

Often we have single introductory words set off by commas.

However, it seems necessary.

Besides, they have refused.

Well, if you insist.

Article 2 in this series of 7 will be published next Tuesday.

'Youth' Really a Viewpoint

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first speaker today reminds us again to say this: Although we call this a "youth" round table, and proceed to devote it to those who are past Young Folks' Mail-Bag age yet still in their 20's, we do not wish anyone to feel that "youth" is really a question of years. We wish we could always go along with never a word about chronological age. That would be the truer way. But it does seem important to us that those who would be less likely to take advantage of the letter columns on the Editorial Page and The Parent on the Saturday Education Page, should have a place primarily of their own. Our aim is to help ex-Mail-Baggers to keep their connection with one another and with the Monitor, and to encourage all young people still in school or recently out of it, to a fuller acquaintance with the whole Monitor and with one another. So, although we say our membership is for young people between about 18 and 30, we enjoy including a guest every now and then who is joyously and forever youthful in the finest way.—Chairman.

We Welcome a Guest
Illinois

Dear Round Table Editor:

I am an "over 30," but I hope I may be allowed to sit at your Round Table.

The letter from Mrs. W. B. of Pennsylvania, and your comment about people who continue to study long after what we think of as school age, reminded me of a lovely lady I once knew. The last time I saw her she had come, alone in a taxi, from her home to the Loop in Chicago to see the man whose secretary she was. I had an opportunity to talk with her for a little while, and in the course of the conversation she said to me, with a merry smile, "I'm 94, you know, and that's perilously close to a hundred." From others in our business organization who had known her for a long time I learned she had been a nurse in the Civil War. Later, her husband, a minister, had passed on, leaving her with few funds. At the age of 60 she had learned shorthand and typing. Never have I met a more gracious and lovely person. To know her was a rare privilege.

Changing the subject rather abruptly, there is one thing I think the young people who use the Mail Bag and Round Table to acquire new friends, and thereby extend their horizons, should remember. Once they have acquired a correspondent they have a definite responsibility to continue to write interesting letters. They should bear in mind that their manner of living is probably very different from that of their correspondents in other states and in other countries. I like to have my pen friends tell me what they see as they go about their daily tasks, what people in their communities think of various political candidates, what books they read and what their reactions to those books are, what dreams and aspirations they have, even what they like for breakfast!

By training ourselves to observe things we may share with our correspondents we improve ourselves, the Round Table is a splendid thing. I am very grateful for the interesting friends I have found through it.

(Miss) M. H.

Cultivating the Home Soil
New York State

Dear Chairman:

I have "attended" many of the Round Table meetings, and each time have gone away wiser. Now I hope I may be accepted as a member if there is one little place for me to squeeze into at one of its weekly meetings. However, if that isn't possible, I will be content to be able to "listen" to the interesting discussions.

It is no new idea that the sort of life carried on in the home ultimately makes for the apparent national and even international conditions; but it is an idea which, I believe, can never grow worn through having too much stress put upon it.

In the home soil we should take root and mature into such a breadth of character that we are an aid to the prosperity of our nation. Alas, from observation and experience, I find that we the young in life's lessons don't always stay in our homes long enough to take root so that we can grow into mighty oaks. I see us rushing here and there almost incessantly and, unlike the busy bee, our trips are not always so important to our welfare. All too often I see our growing hours, our thinking hours, devoured by endless forms of inanity. Here, perhaps, is one of the answers as to why college students do not study as much as they might.

Wholesome fun and recreation are broadening and necessary, but it seems to me that we ought to guard against letting our spheres of thought be contracted by the desire to have and do certain things merely because others of our age are doing and having them.

If I were able to raise a battle cry for the youth of America it would be, "We are going to cherish our homes more, live in them more, grow in them, so that we may become strong citizens, honest livers and noble statesmen!"

What do you Round Tablers think? Of course this is just one viewpoint and so necessarily limited. I would like to hear some of your viewpoints. Especially helpful would be a word from one of the older guest speakers.

Sincere wishes for continued comradeship and understanding.

(Miss) P. P.

Anybody Can Start One
New York State

Dear Chairman:

I have been reading the Youth Round Table for some time and feel that I really should tell you just how much pleasure and enjoyment I derive from it, as well as constructive information on varied topics.

The Round Robins particularly interest me. One of the girls with whom I work is a member of the original R. R. which has received mention in your columns. Her reports of their activities, and the chapters of the R. R. which she has allowed me to read, have been a real treat. I would love to participate in a Round Robin myself, and if there are any girls who would like to join one with me I would love to hear from them.

For many years I was a constant reader of the Mail Bag, and through it gained two very dear friends with whom I have been corresponding for over ten years. It is so nice for those of us who enjoyed the Mail Bag to be able to keep in touch with other young readers through "Our Youth Round Table."

(Mrs.) L. F. B.

And speaking of "youth," which we were doing at the beginning of this meeting, may we emphasize again, too, that regular members enjoy hearing from guests, and vice-versa. We know they do, and we recommend that you all write one another freely.

Cheerio. . . .

Chairman

Technical Education in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aus.

"The present interest in technical education," writes Mr. Shirley W. Jeffries, Minister of Education, in his annual report to Parliament, "contrasts strongly with the general indifference which, in the past, caused this branch to be known as the Cinderella of the education family." Mr. Jeffries points out that the need for the development of secondary industries brings with it the imperative need for the adoption of a system to educate men, not only in the higher and executive grades of the work, but also for the craftsmen and operatives upon whom depend a vital part of industrial success.

The Minister says the importance of the various phases of senior and junior technical education has been recognized steadily for some years, but a wider and definite plan must now be adopted. Whether it is liked or not, we live now in an era of economic nationalism, trade barriers and self-containment, and South Australia, with its present standard of living, can not depend upon primary industries alone. The number of workers has not increased perceptibly during the past 30 years, mainly due to scientific methods and the rationalization and mechanization of those industries.

Now that Mr. Jeffries has drawn the attention of Parliament to the importance of increased facilities for technical education, there is no doubt that an amplified program will be carried out. There has been remarkable growth in South Australia in recent years and it will be expedited.

The report presented by Mr. Jeffries states that there are 1088 schools in South Australia conducted by the Education Department and that nearly 83,000 children are being taught at a cost approaching about £1,000,000 a year. There is a growing use of radio and cinema in education. There are now 102 films in the circulating film library and 80 schools are using these pictures from various parts of the world, supplied by consuls and industrial executives.

New High School Monthly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

High school students throughout the country are invited to express their views about school problems and activities in a new monthly magazine, "Student Life," sponsored by the Department of Secondary-School Principals of the National Education Association.

"Student Life" is a new venture. It incorporates the publication formerly titled "Student Leader"—which had to do chiefly with student government organizations as outlets for leadership—and opens its pages to all phases of student life.

Of all high school pupils it asks: What of your school? What activities have proved successful? How have you worked out problems? Through the pooling of such information and personal views it is believed students may contribute to school improvement and the enrichment of student life.

There are departments in the magazine that deal with drama, reviews of "Books for Your Own Library," art, and music.

Prize contests are offered student subscribers. For the December issue awards totaling $20 will be given for the best quotation of 50 to 200 words from classic authors illustrating, or commenting upon, "leadership." The January issue will exemplify "trustworthiness."

The subscription price of "Student Life" is $1 a year; 50 cents in clubs of three or more.

It is the official publication of the National Honor Society and of the National Association of Student Officers, which is said now to have a membership of over 1000 student councils and other forms of self-government organizations, totaling over a half million students.

School councils and other forms of self-government organizations in secondary schools may affiliate with NASO by paying an annual membership fee of $1.50 and sending a copy of their constitution which outlines the system of student participation in the government of their school. If there is no written constitution, a short, concise statement describing the program of self-government which the school has developed should be sent instead of the constitution.

The services of NASO to its members this year include three copies of "Student Life"; a packet of material on student government which sells to non-members for 50 cents; a report on the annual convention of student government officers held at Detroit during the summer meeting of the National Education Association; a bibliography on student government; and a copy of a survey of student participation in school government and control in 81 typical high schools.

All communications should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, National Association of Student Officers, 5835 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

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Boston Bruins		Toronto Leafs
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Cowley, c		c, Apps
Sands, rw		lw, Jackson
Portland, ld		rd, Horner
Shore, rd		ld, Fowler
Thompson, g		g, Broda

Bruins Alternates: Clapper, Hollett, Dumart, Schmidt, Bauer, Goldsworthy, Weiland, Beattie, Jackson.

Toronto Alternates: Hamilton, Davidson, Thoms, Bell, Parsons, Metz, Kelly, Chamberlain, Conacher.

Faceoff at 8:30 p. m.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In hockey circles the war cry is "beat Toronto." And the Bruins are out to do just that at the Boston Garden tonight. This is the first visit of the Maple Leafs to Boston, although the Bruins edged them 3 to 2 in an earlier game in Toronto. Cecil Hart and Jack Adams, managers of Canadiens and Detroit, think the team to win the Stanley Cup will have to defeat Toronto.

Toronto is easily the best attraction to Boston fans of any team on the circuit. Conny Smythe always has his players keyed up for contests here and the games show it. Smythe and Ross often put on side shows and all told the games have embraced everything from hockey to a three-ring circus. Unfortunately the tension has bubbled over on occasions and the players have resorted to roughing when the hockey alone would have been sufficient.

Since the 1927-28 season, when the old Toronto St. Pats changed to the Maple Leafs, the visiting Torontonians never have played a dull or uninteresting game in Boston. That is a record unparalleled by any other National Hockey League team. Conny Smythe always has brought cocky, smart teams which have opened the throttle wide on Boston ice and local fans, while partisan to their home favorites, have appreciated and admired the visitors for their efforts.

Tonight the Leafs will bring another team which stresses the scoring of goals as the best defense. This system has been the Toronto style for years. Radical changes in hockey may be induced by the ideas of Smythe. Apart from big Red Horner, the Leafs have been getting away from the big, slow, cumbersome and heavy-checking defensemen. Today they have three lighter and faster defensemen in Jimmy Fowler, Bob Davidson and Reg Hamilton—potential forwards.

Just how good a goaltender Hal Broda is cannot be properly judged because the Leafs play such wide-open hockey that the goalie is offered little protection. The best forward line the Bruins will have to face is the line centered by Syl Apps with Harvey Jackson and Chuck Conacher on the wings. New faces will be Bob Parsons and Murph Chamberlain, the former from Syracuse and the latter from amateur ranks.

Bruins have been in a three-game slump losing in turn to Canadiens, Rangers, and Detroit. Maple Leafs have not slumped exactly, but they have been dropped to a tie for second place because of the fast moving Canadiens and Amerks. Bruins still lead in the American division by virtue of an eight-game streak at the start.

The result tonight may mean much to these clubs. Rangers and Detroit are playing tonight and should the locals lose and Rangers win, the latter will displace the Bruins from first place since only one point separates the two. Canadiens engage Maroons in the other division and Toronto will need to win to lessen the three-point margin of the Frenchmen or at least hold the margin to its present status.

All week since the last Tuesday game with Detroit, Manager Ross has worked hard with the Bruins. Their practice sessions have been as serious as those at any time since the club was formed in 1924. No opportunity to improve the defense or offense has been overlooked. The workouts have been so severe that numerous bumps and bruises have resulted. Both teams are out to win and since both teams are the Bruins and Leafs, a real battle is in store.

Alexandra Studio

Chuck Conacher
Big Veteran Right Winger, Who Captains the Maple Leafs

Hutter Is Selected By Swimming Guide

In the selection of the All-America swimming team by Edward Kennedy of Columbia University, editor of the National Intercollegiate Swimming Guide, Charlie Hutter, captain of the Harvard team was selected as "the All-America individual champion swimmer for 1937." He was awarded three firsts and one second in the selection.

Creig Jameson, also of Harvard, was mentioned for third place in the breaststroke after less than a year's work on this stroke. The Harvard 300-yard medley relay team was awarded first in their field.

Mantha Nearing Scoring Leader With Big Spurt

MONTREAL, Dec. 14 (AP)—While Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs still leads the National Hockey League's scoring parade, George Mantha, wingman on the Montreal Canadiens, is the scorer of the week.

Mantha blew himself to six goals and an assist during the last week's play to climb to second place in the scoring with 15 points on 10 goals and five assists. Drillon, the leader, has nine goals and as many assists for 18 points.

Mantha leads in total goals while Sweeney Schriner of the Americans is tied with Drillon for second place, in this department, with nine each.

Nels Stewart, also of the Americans, is tied with Harvey Jackson of the Leafs for third place in the scoring race; each has seven goals and seven assists.

Syd Howe of the Leafs leads the Maple in assists, with 11 while Art Chapman of the Americans has 10. The leadership in penalties goes to Allan Shields of the Montreal Maroons with 30, two more than teammate Baldy Northcott's total. The leading scorers:

Player, Team	
Drillon, Toronto	18
Mantha, Canadiens	15
H. Jackson, Toronto	14
Stewart, Americans	14
Dillon, Rangers	13
Barry, Detroit	13
Apps, Toronto	12
Gagnon, Canadiens	12
Horner, Toronto	11
Schriner, Americans	11
Lorrain, Canadiens	11
Thompson, Chicago	11
Chapman, Americans	10
N. Colville, Rangers	10
Romnes, Chicago	10
Gottselig, Chicago	10
Lewis, Detroit	10
Patrick, Rangers	10
Wiseman, Americans	10
Thoms, Toronto	10
Blake, Canadiens	10
Haynes, Canadiens	10

Yale Meets Brown On Providence Ice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 14—Brown's hockey team is host to Yale tonight at the Rhode Island Auditorium as the Bruins play their second game of the season.

Last year Brown pinned a 3-to-2 defeat on the Eli in an overtime game at New Haven, but this season Yale will enter the game a heavy favorite. Brown lost its first game to a weak M. I. T. six, 3 to 2, last Friday night.

Coach Holcomb York of Yale has named a starting team of Capt. Clinton Childs and Elliot Brown, wings; William Barnes, center-ice; John Gibson and William Platt, captain elect of the football team, defense, and William Bundy, goal. His spares include G. Humphrey, center; D. Humphrey, Boies, Bulkley, Cole and Gillispie, wings; Kite, Howe, and L. G. Gardner, defensemen, and Holt and Pearce, goalies.

Yale lost to the St. Nicholas team, 4 to 2, and defeated the Manhattan Arrows, 4 to 3, in this season's games.

Coach Taylor of Brown will start the same team that opened against M. I. T. with Munroe Fagan and Foster "Pete" Davis, wings; Danny Hicks, center; Capt. Don Eccleston and Paul Welch, defense, and Paul Curtis, goal.

Brown's second forward line will comprise Frank Martin at center with Newton and Carter slated for the wings. Jack Hawley and Bill White will alternate on the defense.

Detroit Lions Lead In Seven Departments

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Although they didn't figure in the playoff for the league championship, the Detroit Lions led the National Football League in seven departments of play for the best showing made by any single team.

The Lions were tops in yards gained, rushing, with 2074; least yards penalized, 139; fewest fumbles, 17 (tied with Philadelphia); touchdowns on runs, 19; field goals, 8 (tied with Bears and New York); fewest opponents' passes completed, 59; opponents' yards gained, 2102.

The champion Washington Redskins led in five departments.

N. E. College Results

Hockey

Boston Olympics 5, Harvard 4.
Dartmouth 4, Sacred Heart 1.

Basketball

New Hampshire 36, M. I. T. 28.

Hockey League Meeting

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (AP)—Executives of the seven teams in the International-American Hockey League held a meeting in New York today. It is expected that officials of the league's western division will ratify a system whereby two referees will supplant the referee-lines system at all games. The eastern executives recently voted to submit the plan to the western branch. They will also discuss a plan for league play-offs.

Japan Postpones Meet

TOKYO, Dec. 14 (AP)—The Japan Athletic Association today decided to postpone the first far eastern athletic meet, scheduled to be held at Osaka, May 1, because of the war in China. The meet was to be the successor to the far eastern olympics, which disintegrated following a dispute over the status of Manchoukuoan athletes.

Miss Colledge Keeps Title

LONDON, Dec. 14 (Canadian Press)—Cecelia Colledge, British and world figure skating champion, retained her British title last night, scoring an aggregate of 1,946.8 points out of a possible 2000 in compulsory and free-style figures. H. Graham Sharp of Bournemouth retained the men's British title with 1,926.3 points.

Top Honors for Girl Stars

Wide World

Upper—Katherine Rawls, Florida Swimmer, Who Won Associated Press Poll as Outstanding Woman Athlete of Year. Lower (Left to Right)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Greensboro, N. C., Golf Champion, and Anita Lizana of Chile, Tennis Champion, Who Tied for Second Place

Allen, Gomez 1937 Mound Stars of American League

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To Johnny Allen, Cleveland right-hander, and Vernon Gomez, slim left-handed ace of the Yankees, go the individual pitching honors in the American League for 1937, official averages revealed today. Allen led the parade with 15 victories and only one defeat, for a winning percentage of .938, while the Yankee star ranked first in earned run rating with a 2.33 figure. Gomes won 21 and lost 11.

Allen compiled the highest won-and-lost percentage in the history of the league. His mark supplants that of Bob Grove, who won 31 and lost only four for Philadelphia in 1930 for a .886 figure. As a first-year pitcher in the circuit with New York in 1932, Allen led the regular hurlers with a won-and-lost percentage of .810. Having previously won his last two games in 1936, Johnny's season gave him a streak of 17 consecutive victories before Jake Wade of Detroit stopped him, 1 to 0, with a two-hit performance in the final game of the '37 schedule.

The Gomez earned run average was the lowest in the league since 1934, when he was top man with exactly the same figure. While pacing the Yankees to the world championship with his airtight hurling, "Lefty" was the only pitcher in the circuit to win more than 20 games. Charley Ruffing, a team mate, was the only other pitcher to reach the select class, he accounting for 20 triumphs and seven setbacks. Allen, incidentally, ranked third in the earned run department, behind Stratton of the White Sox.

Outstanding single-game contributions were made by Bill Dietrich, Chicago, and young Bob Feller, Cleveland. Dietrich pitched a no-hit, no-run game against St. Louis Browns at Chicago on June 1, while Feller struck out 16 Boston Red Sox batters on Aug. 25, at Cleveland. This was one strikeout below Feller's league record of 17, set on Sept. 13, 1936, against Philadelphia. The official pitching averages follow:

Club Pitching Records

Club	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	BB	SO	HB	WP	BK	CG	ER AVG. PG
New York	1368	5427	1417	671	566	70	506	652	12	16	2	82	3.65
Chicago	1361	5364	1439	730	626	77	532	833	17	24	1	70	4.17
Cleveland	1365	5390	1529	769	656	97	566	630	25	18	4	64	4.30
Boston	1366	5443	1520	773	690	77	597	682	15	22	3	74	4.48
Washington	1399	5448	1498	841	711	76	671	524	22	23	4	75	4.57
Philadelphia	1335	5303	1490	854	720	97	613	469	19	40	3	65	4.85
Detroit	1378	5449	1521	841	746	73	633	485	24	24	4	70	4.87
St. Louis	1363	5609	1768	1036	909	96	553	468	30	34	0	55	6.00
Totals	10953	43303	12178	6503	5624	663	4773	4443	164	201	21	555	4.62

Pitchers in 45 or More Innings Rated According to Earned Run Average Per Nine-Inning Game

Rat.	Name and club	Throws	G	W	L	Pct.	Pct. Rat.	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	BB	SO	HP	WP	ER Avg.
1.	Gomez, Vernon, N. Y.	L	34	21	11	.656	16	278	1044	233	88	72	10	93	194	1	2	2.33
2.	Stratton, Monty, Chicago	R	32	15	5	.750	5	185	668	142	55	44	3	37	69	2	0	2.40
3.	Allen, John T., Cleveland	R	15	15	1	.938	1	173	644	157	55	49	4	60	87	5	2	2.55
4.	Chandler, Spurgeon F., N.Y.	R	13	7	4	.636	19	82	312	79	31	26	3	20	31	1	1	2.85
5.	Ruffing, Charles H., N. Y.	R	31	20	7	.741	7	256	980	242	101	85	9	68	131	1	1	2.99
6.	Grove, Robert M., Boston	L	33	17	9	.654	17	262	1031	269	101	88	12	83	153	1	5	3.02
7.	Cohen, Sydney H., Wash.	L	33	3	4	.333	53	55	214	64	30	19	4	17	22	0	1	3.11
8.	Pearson, Monte M., N. Y.	R	22	9	3	.750	5	145	555	145	60	51	4	64	71	1	2	3.17
9.	Feller, Robert W., Clev.	R	36	9	7	.563	37	149	531	116	68	56	12	106	150	2	5	3.38
10.	Brown, Clinton H., Chi.	R	33	7	7	.500	35	100	380	92	47	38	10	36	51	1	3	3.42
11.	Lee, Thornton S., Chicago	L	30	12	10	.545	30	205	805	209	91	80	10	60	80	1	1	3.51
12.	Wilson, John F., Boston	R	51	16	10	.615	21	221	844	209	111	91	13	119	137	3	4	3.71
13.	Andrews, Ivy Paul, 20 Clev., 11 N. Y.	R	31	6	6	.500	35	109	433	125	52	46	8	26	33	0	0	3.80
14.	Auker, Elden L., Detroit	R	39	17	9	.654	17	253	962	250	127	109	16	97	73	6	2	3.88
15.	Smith, Edgar, Phil.	L	38	4	17	.190	65	197	737	178	100	86	16	90	79	4	2	3.93
16.	Fink, Herman A., Phil.	R	29	2	1	.667	12	80	312	82	43	36	4	35	18	1	2	4.05
17.	Whitehead, John R., Chi.	R	36	11	8	.579	23	166	650	191	84	75	7	56	45	5	3	4.07
18.	Bridges, Thomas D., Det.	R	34	15	12	.556	28	245	973	267	129	111	9	91	138	3	4	4.08
19.	Hudlin, Geo. Willis, Clev.	R	35	12	11	.522	33	176	721	213	106	80	13	43	31	2	1	4.09
20.	Chase, Kendall F., Wash.	L	14	4	3	.571	25	70	288	74	41	35	4	60	43	0	1	4.14
21.	Lyons, Theodore A., Chi.	R	22	12	7	.632	20	169	654	182	86	78	6	45	45	1	2	4.15
22.	Murphy, John J., N. Y.	R	39	13	4	.765	4	110	437	121	59	51	9	50	36	1	2	4.17
23.	Weaver, Monte M., Wash.	R	30	12	9	.571	25	189	740	197	102	88	2	70	44	0	1	4.19
24.	Harder, Melvin L., Clev.	R	38	15	12	.556	28	234	935	269	127	111	13	86	95	4	2	4.27
25.	Coffman, George D., Det.	R	28	7	5	.583	22	101	410	121	61	49	5	39	22	3	1	4.37
26.	Appleton, Peter W., Wash.	R	35	8	15	.348	51	168	642	167	103	83	13	72	62	5	4	4.39
27.	Wicker, Kemp C., N. Y.	L	18	7	3	.700	11	88	362	107	53	43	5	26	14	0	1	4.40
28.	Caster, George J., Phil.	R	34	13	10	.387	49	232	881	227	141	114	15	107	100	2	2	4.42
29.	Wyatt, J. Whitlow, Clev.	R	29	3	3	.400	46	73	275	67	38	36	7	40	52	0	0	4.44
30.	Gill, George L., Detroit	R	31	11	4	.733	8	128	513	146	74	64	8	42	40	1	2	4.50
31.	Fischer, Charles William, 2 Clev., 17 Wash.	L	19	4	6	.400	48	73	277	78	45	37	3	32	31	0	1	4.56
32.	Galehouse, Dennis W., Clev.	R	36	9	14	.391	48	201	788	238	114	102	16	83	78	1	2	4.57
33.	Poffenberger, Cletus E., Det.	R	29	10	5	.667	12	137	533	147	83	71	11	53	34	0	2	4.66
34.	McKain, Archie R., Bos.	R	38	8	8	.500	35	137	556	152	84	71	10	64	66	0	1	4.66
35.	Turbeville, George E., Phil.	R	31	0	4	.000	67	77	301	80	50	41	3	56	17	0	9	4.79
36.	Newsom, Louis N., 11 Wash., 30 Bos.	R	41	16	14	.533	32	275	1059	269	163	147	15	167	166	6	6	4.81
37.	Heving, Joseph W., Clev.	R	40	8	4	.667	12	73	296	92	53	39	9	30	35	2	2	4.81
38.	Marcum, John A., Bos.	R	37	13	11	.542	31	184	752	230	104	99	7	47	59	2	2	4.84
39.	Ferrell, Wesley C., 12 Bos., 25 Wash.	R	37	14	19	.424	43	281	1126	325	177	153	15	122	123	3	2	4.90
40.	Knott, John H., Jr., St. L.	R	38	8	18	.308	57	191	757	220	117	104	13	91	74	5	3	4.90
41.	Ross, Lee R., Phil.	R	28	5	10	.333	53	147	599	183	102	80	9	63	37	2	8	4.90
42.	DeShong, James B., Wash.	R	37	14	15	.483	40	264	1036	290	161	144	16	124	86	3	3	4.91
43.	Dietrich, William J., Chi.	R	29	8	10	.444	41	143	568	162	93	78	13	72	62	0	4	4.91
44.	Rigney, J. Dungan, Chi.	R	22	2	5	.286	61	91	369	107	65	50	11	46	38	3	3	4.95
45.	Ostermueller, Fred., Bos.	L	35	3	7	.300	60	87	353	101	64	48	4	44	29	1	1	4.97
46.	Makosky, Frank, N. Y.	R	26	5	2	.714	10	58	231	64	42	22	14	24	27	0	1	4.97
47.	Thomas, Luther B., Phil.	R	35	8	15	.348	51	170	705	208	108	94	5	52	54	1	5	4.98
48.	Kennedy, L. Vernon, Chi.	R	32	14	13	.519	34	221	871	238	150	125	10	124	114	3	8	5.09
49.	Hildebrand, Oral C., St. L.	R	30	8	17	.320	56	201	804	228	127	115	10	87	75	3	4	5.15
50.	Lawson, Roxie, Detroit	R	37	16	7	.720	9	217	871	236	141	127	8	115	68	1	6	5.27
51.	Hadley, Irving D., N. Y.	R	39	11	8	.579	23	178	709	199	122	105	8	83	70	3	5	5.31
52.	Kelley, Harry L., Phil.	R	41	13	21	.382	50	308	873	267	154	122	9	79	68	3	6	5.34
53.	Wade, Jacob F., Detroit	L	33	7	10	.411	45	165	632	186	106	90	11	107	69	3	5	5.40
54.	Williams, Lynn B., Phil.	R	18	4	1	.800	3	75	293	88	51	45	6	49	27	1	3	5.40
55.	Malone, Perce L., N. Y.	R	38	4	4	.500	35	92	375	109	65	56	6	35	49	4	1	5.48
56.	VanAtta, Russell, St. L.	L	16	1	2	.333	53	59	241	74	41	36	7	32	34	0	2	5.49
57.	Walberg, George, Boston	L	32	5	7	.417	44	105	431	143	72	65	8	46	46	3	4	5.57
58.	Linke, Edward, Wash.	R	36	6	1	.857	2	129	526	158	89	80	8	59	61	4	2	5.58
59.	Trotter, William F., St. L.	R	34	2	9	.182	66	122	493	150	88	79	12	50	37	1	0	5.83
60.	Bonetti, Julio J., St. L.	R	38	4	11	.267	62	143	592	190	103	93	9	69	43	2	5	5.85
61.	Nelson, Lynn B., Phil.	R	30	4	9	.308	57	116	487	140	78	76	11	51	49	2	1	5.90
62.	Cain, Merritt F., Chi.	R	18	4	2	.667	12	69	271	88	48	47	6	51	17	0	1	6.13
63.	Hogsett, Elon C., St. L.	L	37	6	19	.240	64	177	746	245	144	124	16	75	68	5	1	6.31
64.	Whitehill, Earl C., Clev.	L	33	8	8	.500	35	147	587	189	111	106	11	80	58	6	2	6.49
65.	Koupal, Louis F., St. L.	R	26	4	9	.308	57	106	442	150	87	77	8	55	24	0	1	6.54
66.	Brown, Lloyd A., Clev.	L	31	2	8	.250	63	77	325	107	59	56	4	27	32	3	2	6.55
67.	Walkup, James Elton, St. L.	R	27	0	12	.429	43	150	629	218	127	123	8	83	46	0	8	7.38

Ties—Weaver, Makosky, Hadley, Williams, Linke, 2 each; Murphy, Hudlin, Smith, Auker, Cohen, Grove, Appleton, Fischer, Newsom, Heving, Ferrell, Deshong, Kelley, Malone, VanAtta, Bonetti, Nelson, L. Brown, Whitehill, 1 each.
Balks—Weaver, Whitehill, Feller, Wilson, Coffman, Thomas, Luther B., 3 each; Lawson, Dietrich, Turbeville, Wicker, Bridges, Ruffing, Deshong, Newsom, Linke, 1 each.

Kitty Rawls Is Rated No. 1 U.S. Athlete

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Katherine (Kitty) Rawls, diminutive Florida swimming queen who captured six national titles this year, achieved the added distinction today of being rated the No. 1 athlete of the year among feminine competitors in the seventh annual Associated Press sports poll.

The 18-year-old aquatic star won the closest voting contest in the history of the poll, participated in by the nation's leading sports writers. Only one point separated Miss Rawls from her two closest rivals, Anita Lizana of Chile, the new holder of the United States tennis title, and Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., the national golf champion.

Miss Rawls led in first place votes, with 11, to Miss Lizana's 10 and Mrs. Page's 8. Tabulation of points, on a 3-2-1 basis as each expert rated three women performers in the order of preference, gave Miss Rawls the No. 1 honors, with 53. Miss Lizano and Mrs. Page had 52 points each.

Although this trio dominated the balloting, the 44 participating experts gave mention to the performances of 21 feminine headliners, including Sonja Henie, Babe Didrikson and Eleanor Holm Jarrett. Miss Didrikson, now concentrating on professional golf, was winner of the 1932 poll.

Miss Rawls, the first mermaid to top the poll since Helene Madison was rated the outstanding feminine athlete of 1931, has had an amazing career. She won two out of three title bids at the national indoor A. A. U. meet last winter. She hopped off a boat from Japan, in mid-summer, to capture four national outdoor championships in two days at San Francisco. This increased to 27 her total of national title triumphs. She has for years proved supreme in the medley swim, but this year added honors in the breaststroke, besides the 440, 880 and mile freestyle events. Here's the tabulation of poll results:

	Pts.
Katherine Rawls, swimmer	53
Anita Lizana, tennis	52
Estelle Lawson Page, golf	52
Alice Marble, tennis	22
Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, tennis	17
Helen Stephens, track	14
Patty Berg, golf	13
Marion Miley, golf	10
Babe Didrikson, golf	6
Lenore Kight Wingard, swimmer	4

Three points: Mrs. Opal S. Hill, for shooting record 65 in Missouri title golf; Mrs. Charles Newbold, Wichita (Kan.) golfer.

Two points: Stella Walsh, Polish track star; Betty Jameson, Texas golfer; Glenna Collett Vare, former national golf champion; Dorothy Forbes, Philadelphia girl who won national indoor 100-yard backstroke swimming title; and Eleanor Holm Jarrett, former backstroke swimming queen.

One point: Mary Hirsh; Georgia Coleman, former diving champion; Dorothy May Bundy, tennis star; Jean Bauer, Providence (R. I.) golfer; and Sonja Henie, former world champion figure skater.

Previous winners: 1931, Helene Madison, swimming; 1932, Mildred Babe Didrikson, Olympic track and field; 1933, Helen Jacobs, tennis champion; 1934, Virginia Van Wie, golf champion; 1935, Helen Wills Moody, tennis champion; 1936, Helen Stephens, Olympic track and field.

Chess

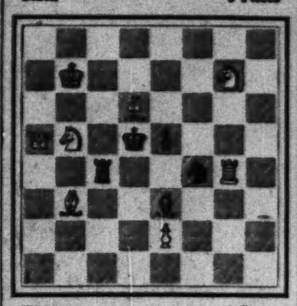
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 14, 1937

Problem No. 1992
By T. D. Clarke

Black 5 Pieces

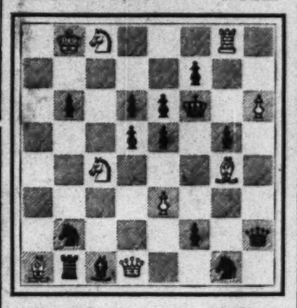


White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Australasian, 1876. Mr. Clarke, who must be the oldest living composer, still composes occasionally. Incidentally, the Australasian chess column still continues, surely another record.)

Problem No. 1993
By S. Kreienbaum

Black 14 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Tijds, v. d. N. S. (Bulletin of the Netherlands Problem Society), 1936.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1990. Kt-Kt2
No. 1991. 1. K-R8 threatens
2. Kt-K8
1. ——— R-Q5
2. Q-Q8
1. ——— P-B4
2. Kt-B6
1. ——— K-Q5, R-B6
2. Kt-Kt5

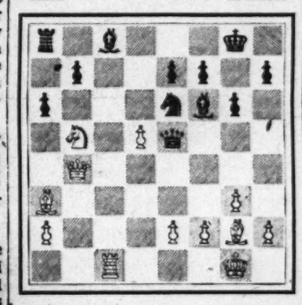
End-Game No. 386. Black wins: 1 . . . KtxP (Black); 2 KxKt, Q-Kt4ch; 3 K-R, QxKt; 4 R-K3, QxBP; 5 Resigns. Black could, of course, stave off defeat for some time if he chose, but with no real hope.

End-Game

Here is the conclusion to Keres' victory over Flohr at Semmering. Black resigned four moves after White played in the position below.

End-Game No. 387

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

In regaining the world championship title first won by him from Capablanca in 1927, and lost by him to Dr. Euwe in 1935, Dr. Alekhine has displayed a return of his 1927-35 form, when he swept all before him. The margin by which he defeated Dr. Euwe leaves no doubt as to his superiority to the Amsterdam schoolmaster, to whom, after a tremendous lead at first, he lost by a single game the world championship in 1935.

The Russian championship match between M. Botwinnik, frequent winner of championship tournaments, and H. G. Lovenfisch, winner of the most recent championship tournament, is reported finished. The score was five wins apiece and three draws. Since the match rules provide that in case of a tie, the titleholder retains his title, Lovenfisch, by virtue of winning the most recent championship tournament (in which Botwinnik did not compete) remains Russian champion.

This is Euwe's last win in his match with Alekhine. An opening novelty in which Euwe offered a P. on his tenth, tempted Alekhine, who on a previous occasion had declined the gambit, and on another had returned it speedily. This time Alekhine chose to try to hold the P, and fell into difficulties.

Seventeenth Game
Slav Defense

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 RxQP	Q-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 Q-Kt5	R-QB
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	24 P-Kt3	RxR
4 Kt-B3	PxP	25 QxR	P-R3
5 P-QR4	B-B4	26 P-QKt4	P-R3
6 P-K3	P-K3	27 Q-Kt5	Q-R
7 BxP	B-QKt5	28 R-Q4	Q-QB
8 Castles	Castles	29 R-K4	K-R2
9 Q-K2	Kt-K5	30 R-K7	R-R4
10 B-Q3	BxKt	31 QxP	Q-B8ch
11 PxB	KtxQBP	32 K-Kt2	R-KB4
12 Q-B2	BxB	33 Q-Q4	Q-B7
13 QxB	Kt-Q4	34 P-K4	R-B3
14 B-R3	R-K	35 R-K5	R-B3
15 QR-Kt	P-QKt3	36 P-R5	Q-K7
16 KR-B	P-QR4	37 Q-Q5	R-B8
17 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt5	38 QxP	Q-B8ch
18 BxKt	PxB	39 K-B3	Q-Q8ch
19 KtxQBP	KtxKt	40 K-B4	Q-Q7ch
20 RxKt	P-K4	41 K-Kt4	Resigns
21 QRxP	PxP		

In this game, it looked for a time as if Euwe would close Alekhine's lead to one point. But Alekhine was able to build up an attack to offset Euwe's material advantage, and in defending this attack Euwe's advantage disappeared. The result was a draw, and for the next few games Euwe always had an uphill battle, according to cabled reports and Alekhine emerged with a five-point lead.

Eighteenth Game
Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	27 R-Q	Kt-B
2 P-B4	P-K3	28 Q-KB4	Q-B3
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	29 Kt-K4	Q-B7
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	30 R-QB	QxP
5 PxQP	KtxP	31 P-R5	P-KR3
6 P-K4	KtxKt	32 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K3
7 PxKt	PxP	33 Q-K5	Q-R3
8 PxP	B-Kt5ch	34 Kt-B5	Q-Q6
9 B-Q2	BxBch	35 K-R2	K-R2
10 QxB	Castles	36 R-B3	Q-Q8
11 B-B4	Kt-B3	37 P-B3	Q-Q7
12 CastlesKR	P-QKt3	38 R-B4	Q-Kt4
13 KR-Q	B-Kt2	39 R-KR4	Q-B3
14 Q-B4	R-B	40 Q-K4	Kt-B4
15 P-Q5	PxP	41 Q-B2	P-R4
16 BxP	Q-K2	42 P-Kt3	P-R5
17 Kt-Kt5	Kt-K4	43 R-KKt4	P-Kt3
18 BxB	Kt-Kt3	44 Kt-R4	QxQP
19 Q-B5	QxB	45 PxPch	PxP
20 R-Q7	Q-R3	46 R-Q4	Q-K1
21 P-KR4	R-B4	47 RxReh	KtxR
22 R-Q5	RxR	48 QxP	P-R4
23 PxR	Q-B	49 Q-B2	Kt-K4
24 Q-K4	R-K	50 K-Kt

Business and Industry

Lag in Business Enterprise Laid by Board to Maladjustments

Commerce and Finance

Sharp Increase In Cotton Cloth Sales; Prices Up

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A sudden buying flurry swept through primary cotton gray goods markets this week, as converters and bag manufacturers decided to cover their replenishment needs, and by the time the activity ended, sales had soared to a point somewhat in excess of the week's reduced output from the looms.

It was the first time in several months that the week's sales have exceeded output.

Prices improved very rapidly in most lines, because the minimum levels prevailing in the market before the spurt were lower than most first class mills would consider, and the limited volume of goods available at those figures was soon absorbed as the buying extended to quarters where prices were more firmly held.

Most manufacturers are accepting orders only for nearby deliveries, out of the stocks they have on hand.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloths, which were the center of the week's activity, were sold to an estimated total of at least 25,000,000 yards, or substantially more than the looms turned out last week. And prices advanced on every one of the standard constructions. The 38½-inch 5.35 yard 64x60s was bought in larger volume than any other number, and sold to the extent of several million yards.

Sheetings were noticably more active than the previous week, but the total business in this division of the market did not compare in volume with that done on print cloth.

On carded broadcloths there was buying of major proportions, with 5 yard 80-60s selling at 4¾ cents and later advancing to 4⅞ cents. The 100x60s, 4.10 yard, sold freely at 6 cents and climbed to 6⅛ cents as the week ended, while the 37-inch 3.85 yard 112x60s sold in volume at 7¼ cents and popular makes brought as much as 7⅛ cents.

Heavier Goods Move

The heavier goods began to move more briskly in reflecting the reviving demand, and sales of 36-inch, 7-ounce osnaburgs were sold in considerable volume at 6¾ cents, while the 40-inch goods brought 6⅞ cents. Small lots of 36-inch 2.85-yard goods sold at 5¼ cents. Twills were also greaty improved with increased trading and some increase in prices. Sateens were firm but did not move in any volume.

In fine goods and rayon fabrics of the market there was not much activity.

Yield on Treasury Issue .124 of 1 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced the weekly sale of $50,000,000 worth of treasury bills brought a slightly better price last week than a week earlier.

The average discounted price was 99.968, equivalent to an interest rate of .124 of 1 per cent. In the previous week, the average accepted bid was 99.964, equivalent to .129.

American Water Works

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The American Water Works and Electric Company of New York asked permission of the Securities Commission to issue $6,000,000 worth of two years 3½ per cent notes to refund a similar issue.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10

Germany, Argentina Renew Trade Pact

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Arg.

Foreign Minister Carlos Saavedra Lamas and Baron Edmund von Thermann, German ambassador, have signed an accord extending for two years the commercial agreement the two countries made Sept. 28, 1934.

It provides for special foreign exchange regulations for the payment of imports and for the purchase by Germany of 50,000 tons of frozen Argentine beef.

German $400,000,000 'Standstill' Pact Is Extended to 1939

LONDON (AP)—The 1931 "standstill" agreement involving approximately $400,000,000 of German short term credits was extended until Feb. 28, 1939, by a conference of Germany's creditors.

The agreement reached included a plan for improving the quality of the credits not now used to finance commercial transactions, and for cancellation of the unused part of any credit granted to commercial or industrial debtors which had been continuously unused two years.

(More than 20 per cent of the $400,000,000 is owed creditors in the United States.)

Britain Grants £5,000,000 4 P. C. Loan to Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The underwriting for the 5,000,000 sterling, 4 per cent Belgian Government loan is being completed here today.

The loan is to be placed on public sale Thursday at 97 by Westminster Bank, Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. and Morgan Grenfell & Co. It is repayable at par in 1960, but the Belgian Government reserves the right on two months' notice to repay between 1943 and 1947 at 102.

The British Government has lifted its ban upon foreign lending specially to enable this loan to be issued, but it does not propose at present to fall in with the demand long pressed upon it by bankers for a general relaxation its policy in this respect. The reasons given are Belgium's participation with Britain, France and United States in the tri-partite agreement of September, 1936, and the fact that a substantial portion of the loan is to be used for meeting Belgian obligations in London.

Henri de Man, Belgian finance minister, is expected here today from Brussels to sign the final agreement which, it is explained, frees Belgium from all floating indebtedness abroad.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

U. S. Exports to Austria—Imports from the United States into Austria increased from 33,490 metric tons in the first five months of 1936 to 34,039 metric tons in the first five months of 1937. The increase in imports from the United States was mainly due to increased purchases of metals caused by increased industrial activity in Austria. Imports of oil products increased somewhat, whereas imports of cotton from the United States showed a considerable decline.

* * *

New Austrian Customs—Following negotiations extending over a period of three years the Italian Government has given its consent to the establishment of an Austrian customs office in the port of Trieste. The main object of the new office is to facilitate the distribution of overseas imports in Austria as prior to this agreement such merchandise could only be handled at the frontier stations or in an inland customs office.

* * *

Germany Utilizes Fish Skins—In keeping with the objectives of the plan to gain self-sufficiency, the German Government is said locally to be regarding with a great deal of interest the recent discovery of a process to prepare fish skins as a substitute for staple hides and skins for leather. Due to its elasticity and tearing resistance, the leather produced from cod skins is particularly suitable for the manufacture of gloves, while catfish leather can be used for upper leather for men's shoes. Fish leather, which can be dyed in any color, is also suitable material for automobile upholstery.

* * *

German Chemical Progress—Germany's chemical industry continues to forge ahead with many units working at capacity and some setting new records of production. Various chemical branches, especially those supplying raw materials for the synthetic import-replacement industries such as carbide derivitives, coal-tar products, alkalies, and carbon bisulphide are reported to be operating at full capacity. Certain branches of the industry continue to complain of a shortage of skilled workers.

* * *

German Whaling Vessel—The Unitas, reported to be the biggest whaling vessel in the world, has been launched in the Weser River Shipyards at Bremen. The vessel is about 193 meters in length and about 20 meters in height, has a measurement of 21,000 gross tons with a loading capacity of 30,000 metric tons and will have a speed of 11½ knots. The ship will be equipped with modern machinery and the newest whale-catching and cooking facilities and will carry a crew of 400 including the fishing and cooking crews.

* * *

Czech Sugar Cartel—A cartel which regulates the production of sugar in Czechoslovakia and the exports of the commodity from that country which is valid for a period of 10 years has just been entered into by the 92 local sugar companies with the co-operation of the Government. The domestic contingent, amounting to 308,248 metric tons of refined sugar or 344,026 metric tons of raw sugar has been divided among the 92 companies which operate 122 sugar processing mills and 122 sugar refineries. The cartel will not only fix contingents but will also regulate the price of sugar beets.

* * *

Skoda Works in Brazil—The Skoda Works of Prague, Czechoslovakia, a prominent machinery and armament concern, has established an affiliated company in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The purpose of the new company, which is capitalized at about $70,000, will be to import Czechoslovakian products into Brazil and to export Brazilian products to Czechoslovakia.

* * *

Autos in Czechoslovakia—Over 40 per cent of the automotive passenger cars and 56 per cent of the trucks in operation in Czechoslovakia are over seven years old. Of the 101,786 cars listed in operation, 12,429 have been de-licensed by their owners to avoid taxes and operating costs.

* * *

Polish Exports—The value of Poland's exports during the first seven months of the current year totaled 680,390,000 zlotys, compared with 566,039,000 zlotys for the like period of last year. (Polish Zloty is currently quoted at about 19 cents.) European markets accounted for a total of 536,812,000 zlotys and non-European markets for 143,578,000 zlotys, while increases were also registered in Polish imports to overseas countries, the most substantial rise, of about 30,000,000 zlotys being in exports to the United States.

* * *

Traffic Through Poland—The transit of railway freight traffic across Polish territory during the first half of 1937 reflected an increase of about 70 per cent, compared with the like period of last year. Ordinary traffic across Polish territory in the first six months amounted to 2,478,000,000 metric tons, compared with 1,447,000,000 metric tons during the like period of last year, while privileged German traffic to and from Germany and East Prussia increased from 1,006,000,000 metric tons during the first half of 1936 to 1,698,000,000 tons in the 1937 period.

* * *

Swiss Iron Ore—At present there is reported to exist in the "Fricktal," Canton of Aargan, Switzerland, at least 50,000,000 tons of iron ore with an average iron content of over 28 per cent. This deposit is said to be sufficient to supply the Swiss iron ore requirements for at least a century should a blast furnace be placed in operation. At present it is not profitable to exploit this low-grade iron ore, due to the expense of conveying it to foreign blast furnaces.

ARE YOU GOING SOUTH THIS WINTER?
YES, WE ARE. MAMA SAYS SHE'S GOING TO JUST LOAF IN THE SUN
AND OF COURSE THEY WILL CONSULT THE HOTEL, RESORT AND TRAVEL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE MONITOR

Continental Oil Net May Hit New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite recent reduction in gasoline prices in the Middle West and north Atlantic territories the indications are that Continental Oil Co. for all of 1937 will come through with net profits at a new high record. It is likely net income will be in the neighborhood og $14,000,000, equal to about $3 a share.

Such earnings would score a gain of about 45 per cent over those for 1936 of $9,612,596, equal to $2.05 a share. Both sales and production of crude oil, too, have been at new peaks, the former averaging higher than in 1936 and the latter about 30 per cent larger.

Continental charges its intangible development costs, principally drilling, directly to current operation and these for 1937 are likely to parallel those for 1936 when a total of $9,009,995 was expended, the equivalent of $1.92 a share.

Slump in Prices of Wool Tops Brings Demand for Regulation

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting fight has developed in the wool trade. Certain interests are trying to get New York Wool Top Exchange either suspended or placed under the Commodities Exchange Administration. The charge is that futures trading in wool tops has, to use the favorite word of the SEC in discussions of member-trading in stocks, "accentuated" the downtrend of wool prices in recent months.

The Boston Wool Trade Association remains neutral, but a strong group of its members has organized to get Congress to do something about wool top futures trading. Members of the local exchange have expressed surprise and even indignation, and one official has called the move "ridiculous" but the move has considerable support from territorial (mountain-state) wool growers, which means a good deal in the Senate.

Occasion for the attack appears to be the sharp decline in wool top future prices since the summer. Prices for nearby future delivery have plummetted from around $1.20 per pound last December and $1.10 last August down to around 75 cents in November, from which there has been a slight rally. The decline was particularly sharp in November, prices having dropped 10 cents in a single week. Current prices are out of line on the downside, it is charged, with spot prices in Boston; and since holders of spot wool never enjoy low prices, and the current low prices of wool top futures tend to pull spots down, the temptation is to blame the futures market for the prices made on its floor.

Market Called "Thin"

The charges made against the Exchange are numerous. It is said to reflect more accurately the prices on the New York Stock Exchange than the prices in the spot wool market at Boston. The market is said to be "thin" and largely influenced by sources outside trade circles rather than being based on supply and demand for actual wool. Prices of wool tops futures are said to be patently out of line with wool prices. The futures market is said to have "sterilized" capital in Summer Street (Boston), because traders there have been discouraged from buying or financing the wool crop by the current low prices.

The New York people have some kind of an answer to each of these charges. In the first place they point out that wool top futures have not declined as much as other leading commodities. The Weekly Wool Trade Report of the New York Wool Top Exchange Service published a pertinent comparison of December futures contracts through Saturday, November 20 (approximately the low in most commodities) which included the following figures:

	High	Low	Per Cent Decline
Cotton	12.93	7.53	46
Wheat	131.50	84.13	36
Corn	86.50	53.00	39
Rubber	27.43	14.10	48
Cocoa	12.86	5.39	58
Hides	19.00	8.46	55
Copper	16.30	9.06	44
Wool Tops	118.5	79.80	33

The same service also published on December 8 a comparison between the declines here and those in leading foreign spot markets—for wool abroad has been weak also, despite the fact that the United States seems to be further on the downgrade of business than the rest of the world, and the 34-cent wool tariff keeps the domestic price of wool somewhat off from foreign prices.

World Wool Prices	1937 High	Decline Low to Nov. 19	Per cent decline
Avg. 10 Grades Graded Wools, Clean Landed, Boston	110.7c	79.3c	28.4
Bradford 64's Top	41d	29d	29.2
Australian Warp Staple Clean Landed, Boston	36d	25d	30.8
December Wool Top Future Contract, New York	11.85c	79.8c	32.6

Wool Outlook 'Deteriorates'

New York people also point out that the economic prospects for wool have materially deteriorated in recent months along with those of other commodities. On Dec. 1 the U. S. stock of apparel wools was 386,000,000 pounds grease equivalent against 380,000,000 pounds a year earlier. While the index of general manufacturing (after seasonal adjustment) declined only from 118 in June to 101 in October, the wool manufacturing index declined from 114 in June (138 in March) to 53.4 in October. New England trade reports indicate that it has fallen substantially further since then. Lawrence is running 40 per cent. So it is small wonder prices have fallen.

The largest manufacturer of men's clothing, Richman Brothers, last week cut its standard retail price on men's suits back from $24.50, to which it was lifted last March, to the $22.50 which this firm has featured for years. And the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said recently that most factors in the wool situation indicate that wool prices may average lower in 1938 than in 1937.

Last Friday at the special hearing of the five-man sub-committee of the Senate Agricultural Committee, which is investigating the charges, friends of the futures exchange, from Boston as well as New York, pointed out that the approximate 10 per cent margin required on wool top futures contracts ($500 on 5000 pounds) is about in line with that asked on other commodity exchanges. They said similar futures markets had operated in Antwerp and Roubaix, France for many years.

Hedge Sales Argument

They recited the conventional argument in favor of a futures market, that by making hedge-sales possible it enables buyers to make a closer and a better price to growers; and they said that the "sterilization" of capital in Boston should properly be attributed to the fall in prices but not to the market on which that fall has been registered. They argued that there was a little outside speculation on the wool top futures exchange, but when it became obvious that without outside speculation there might be an inadequate demand for the hedges put out by the trade they withdrew this defense.

The outcome of the controversy is being watched here with considerable interest by officials of other futures exchanges. It appears likely that the committee, which is headed by Senator Adams of Colorado and includes Senators from two other sheep-raising states, New Mexico and Montana, will recommend enactment of Senator O'Mahoney's (Wyoming) proposal to put the wool futures market under the Commodities Exchange Administration, which now has jurisdiction over the leading small grains, cotton, potatoes, etc.

The New York Wool Top Futures Exchange has been in existence about six years. Activity has been slow until this fall, when it picked up smartly on the decline, trading in October being 40 per cent higher than any previous month and six times the volume of the previous October. The increased activity appears largely due to the sudden wish of wool houses, hitherto cold during the rise of prices, to protect themselves with hedges against the decline, prompted thereto by conservative New England banks reluctant to lend on unhedged wool but willing to advance up to 80 or 90 per cent on inventories adequately protected with a short contract.

Have Checkered Career

Commodities exchanges have had a checkered career in the last year. The "inflationary" bulge in commodity prices from the fall of 1936 through last Spring brought a record volume of trading into many rings, including hides and silk. Several new futures contracts have been launched here in the last year, including pepper and linseed oil. On the other hand the cotton exchanges and some of the smaller exchanges dealing in such minor farm commodities as butter and eggs, mill feeds, sorghums, potatoes, etc., have been brought for the first time under federal regulation, which they have tried to accept with a smile, but which they do not like.

The wool industry is apparently finding it particularly hard to adjust its thinking to a recession on account of its unusual prosperity in recent years. Per capita wool consumption in the United States during the nineteen-twenties declined slowly, but in the last three years has suddenly revived, in large part due to an energetic and efficient institutional advertising campaign in which all wool interests joined. For the first half of this year wool manufacturing activity was at the highest levels since 1923. Wool prices have been leaders in the advance of farm commodity prices of recent years, and are among the few which recovered to 1926 levels.

On the other hand these rising prices have weakened the resistance of wool to the encroachment of rayon staple, which manufacturers are weaving into woolen and worsted goods with such success that experienced textile men can sometimes not detect the substitution. For this very reason, in fact, some of the more conservative elements in the trade are now inclined to feel that the current recession in wool prices may, in the end, prove to be a blessing in disguise by saving the wool trade from the unhappy fate of silk in its competition with rayon.

Soft Coal Board Decides to Revise Fixed Price List

WASHINGTON (AP)—The bituminous coal commission has decided to revise its soft coal price schedule, against which some mine operators have threatened legal proceedings.

Charles P. O'Neill, chairman of the central Pennsylvania producers' board, told reporters his board would start proceedings in court unless the prices were revised.

The Carter Coal Company, operating in the Pocahontas field of southern West Virginia, also prepared for legal action in event that prices were not changed to its satisfaction.

James W. Carter, president of this company, filed the suit that resulted in invalidation of the first Guffey Coal Control Act two years ago.

The coal commission operating under a new control law, has fixed prices to be charged by the soft coal producers on and after Thursday of this week.

It agreed to conduct informal hearings tomorrow on petitions in which both the central Pennsylvania board and the Carter Company said they would be "irreparably damaged" by charging the prices the commission ordered.

Commissioners said they would revise those prices alleged to be unjust, pending further investigation and formal hearings.

As a first step, the commission reduced Alabama railroad fuel prices against which Alabama operators have complained.

Meantime Senator Walsh (D-Mass) proposed that the commission be abolished unless it "adopts a very different policy and pursues very different tactics."

He assailed the price-fixing orders, saying they would "impose new burdens on the railroads and upon industry and, indeed, upon almost all of the consumers of coal."

After Senator Walsh had read his statement to the Senate, Senator George (D-Ga) declared the present coal control law "is palpably contrary to the Constitution."

"The coal commission," he shouted, "was created for the purpose of arbitrarily increasing the price of an indispensible commodity necessary for human life."

Barker Bros. Pays Extra

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Directors of Barker Brothers Corp. declared today a special dividend of 75 cents a common share, the first distribution on the common since January, 1931. The dividend is payable Dec. 23 to holders of record Dec. 17. The company distributes furnishings and equipment for homes of the Pacific coast.

Uncertainty Seen By Reserve Board As Slump Cause

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14—What were the causes of the present business recession?

Economists and commentators and pundits of varying degree have many explanations. There are two categories of explanation: economic and political. The political explanations again run to two extremes: Those extreme New Dealers who contend the recession is a plot on the part of business to ruin President Roosevelt, and those on the other side who say the President himself brought on the slump.

In to this welter of theory, comes the federal reserve board with an impartial analysis of the purely economic factors contributing to the recession, and its survey blows refreshingly through many of the theories. The board says, in the current "Federal Reserve Bulletin":

"Recent declines in activity and prices reflect the influence of numerous maladjustments that have developed during the past year. Last autumn and winter buying by mapufacturers and distributors was unusually active, and production reached a high and profitable level, although the increase in output was not so great as that in buying.

Stock Up on Goods

"At the same time, prices and costs increased sharply. In the belief that this rapid rise in costs and prices would continue, many business men placed forward orders and stocked up on goods. Wage rates were advanced. Unemployment continued to be in large volume, but there were actual or anticipated shortages of some types of skilled labor because during the depression almost no new workers had been trained."

So much for the upturn. But the board points out the turning of the tide:

"Last April buying by fabricators and distributors was sharply reduced, and prices of raw and semi-finished industrial materials began to decline. Beginning about this time there was a decline in output of nondurable manufactures, particularly textiles and shoes, but production of durable goods increased somewhat further.

"Activity generally continued at a high level throughout the summer, partly on the basis of the large volume of unfilled orders previously accumulated. It became increasingly clear, however, that the maintenance of production near the rate prevailing in the first half of the year depended upon the resumption of buying before orders on hand were filled.

"Income in both industrial and agricultural communities were at the highest levels of the recovery period, although government expenditures were less than a year earlier when the large adjusted-service payments to veterans were a factor stimulating trade. Consumption was maintained."

But a break was inevitable, this analysis shows, and it came in August, outlined by the reserve authorities in these terms:

"There had been, however, a considerable accumulation of inventories as a result of the wave of forward buying earlier in the year, and after the middle of August there was a sharp decline in prices of securities and of staple commodities traded in on organized markets.

Uncertainty as to Future

"The commodity price decline, which became general late in September, partly reflected reduced buying of materials by dealers and manufacturers and also increased supplies, particularly of farm products.

"The fall in security prices was a factor reacting on business plans. Many business men, particularly those in close touch with the financial centers, became uncertain about future demand and prices for their goods; buying by fabricators and distributors declined further, and plans for expansion or re-equipment of plants were postponed.

"Inventories that had not been considered unduly large when business was on the upgrade appeared excessive as activity declined, and many enterprises began to reduce inventories in the expectation that they could be replenished later at lower prices."

Construction, meantime, which had not kept pace with the earlier recovery, was declining even faster. Says the Reserve Board: "The curtailment in construction projects followed sharp increases in the cost of building materials and building labor and in contractors' margins and was later accentuated by the general decline in business activity. Residential building showed a decline even though rents were increasing and mortgage money was available at lower rates than in 1935 and 1936 when residential building was expanding.

"Factory building increased during the summer, but recently has declined as plans for plant expansion have been postponed, reflecting general uncertainty, reduced profit margins, and increased construction costs.

"Construction work and buying of equipment by the railroads, which had been in large volume earlier this year, have also been curtailed reflecting a less favorable earnings outlook as a result of increased wages, increased prices for materials consumed, and uncertainty as to the future volume of traffic.

Utility Outlays Small

"Construction outlays of the utilities have continued in small volume, and publicly-financed construction has shown a decline from the high level of 1936."

These various declines were plainly reflected in the figures of manufacturers. Output of durable manufacturers by November had dropped to the level of early 1936.

Commodity prices at wholesale, as measured by the general index of the bureau of labor statistics, declined sharply during the past two months and at 82.0 per cent of the 1926 average in the week ending Nov. 27, compared with 87.5 in the latter part of September and a high point of 88.3 early in April. At the present time prices are near the level prevailing at the end of October, 1936, prior to the sharp advance that took place last winter.

Prices Down Considerably

"Prices of raw and semifinished industrial materials have had a considerable decline since last spring, while finished industrial products have only recently shown some recession.

But the board also records some good news for consumers. It says:

"Within the last two months there have been sharp declines in important farm products and foods not included in the indexes shown on the chart. Prices of livestock and meats, which in earlier months had been increasing, have declined sharply, reflecting in part a seasonal increase in supplies. Wheat and flour prices have also declined and are currently considerably lower than a year ago. Cash prices for corn have been reduced by about one-half, owing in large part to the increased supplies available after harvesting this year's crop. Wholesale prices of foods as a group are about 6 per cent lower than in September and are below the level of a year ago."

West

(Continued from Page 1)

courage business to exercise some restraint and responsibility for its actions and their effect upon the national economy.

Mr. West stressed the need for balance among all the groups and classes—labor, management, capital and the farmers. If democracy was to succeed, he said, no one group must dominate the other, and no one group should have superior powers at the counsel table of government.

Wage-Dividend Contrast

The official asserted that capitalism, ungoverned, would never drift to safety. This was proved, he said, between 1922 and 1929, when dividends increased by 265 per cent and production by 40 per cent, while total wages increased by only 13 per cent and employment actually decreased. Failure to put purchasing power in the right place to support the volume of production led to speculation, installment buying, foreign loans to pay off the nation's own war debt and a credit inflation of more than $30,000,000,000, according to the speaker.

When the crash came, Mr. West said the government alone was found to be in a position to exercise any co-ordinate control and relief. Now the steering function of government is becoming increasingly necessary as the forces of the industrial civilization become more complex and dangerous in their misapplication, he said, and who else is prepared to take over the wheel?

It was Mr. West's contention that this steering could be thoroughly consistent with the fundamentals of democracy. This consistency could be achieved, he explained, if the financial, industrial, labor and agricultural leaders turn the ingenuity that gave America such lavish material wealth to the task of gaining a social, political and economic balance in terms of new forces.

No violence need be done the Constitution, he said, for this document provided wisely for changes, and the speaker held that its capacity to evolve with the needs of the nation was proved by the more than 30,000 interpretations read into the Constitution by the United States Supreme Court.

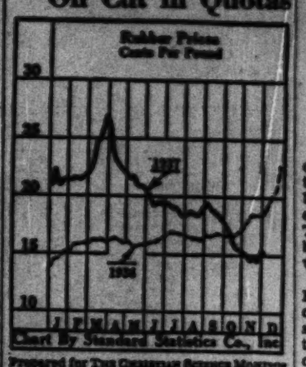
Nation's Opportunity

Stressing the objectives of progressive democracy as balance, sustained increase in the nation's wealth, and the security of the masses, Mr. West declared that the United States was virtually the only nation that had an opportunity to attain these goals by use of the democratic processes. The challenge must be answered by all groups in the nation, for as they join in a concerted effort to attain these ends, their very unanimity will guarantee the democratic nature of the whole procedure, he concluded.

Mr. West was preceded by Dr. Harry Kelso Eversull, president of Marietta College, who contended that no great reform movement has ever issued from legislation, but rather from the repeal of legislation. His argument was that man unrestricted is left free to express his great capacities.

Dr. Eversull's basic concept was that the individual person has a worth and sanctity that is sacrificed by excessive government control. This "priceless worth" disappears entirely in dictatorships, he said, for totalitarian states make men merely cogs and submerge their identity. He made it quite plain that he deemed the same kind of threat to inhere in the present trend toward centralization under the New Deal.

Rubber Prices Gain On Cut in Quotas



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The recent action of the International Rubber Regulation Committee in ordering a reduction of shipments in the first quarter of 1938 to 70 per cent of basic quota has resulted in a halt in the downtrend of prices which has been in progress for the past eight months.

U. S. Not to Renew 1933 Silver Pact Signed in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A high Federal official stated here that so far as the United States is concerned, the London silver agreement of 1933 is ended. It has been learned from Treasury sources that nothing has been done to continue the pact which expires Dec. 31.

Secretary Morgenthau said that President Roosevelt's proclamation on the domestic silver price was scheduled for either Dec. 30 or 31, thus clarifying a misunderstanding of a statement last week by the President as to the date of his proclamation to fix the price of domestically mined silver, which also expires on Dec. 31.

Under the President's proclamation the price which the Treasury now pays for domestically mined silver is 77.57 cents an ounce, which amounts to a bounty of about 32 cents over the world price.

United States silver policy is of grave concern to the Mexican Government, whose Minister of Finance, Eduardo Saurez, called this week on Secretary Morgenthau in the first of a series of conferences on the silver question.

The Secretary said that the Mexican official also was taking up certain matters with the State Department, and that he did not know whether he or the Secretary of State would make an announcement for the United States which might result from the Mexican conferences.

Señor Saurez, at a press conference Monday afternoon, confirmed the report that a continuance of the United States' purchases of silver from Mexico was a principal object of his visit. He said that in recent months Mexico had been shipping about 5,000,000 ounces of silver monthly to the United States.

The treaty, signed four years ago by the United States, China, India, Spain, Australia, Canada, Mexico and Peru, pledged those nations to bolster silver prices by keeping large quantities of silver off the market. The United States promised to buy at least 24,421,410 ounces annually, and has more than fulfilled its quota.

Auboin New Director General of B. I. S.

PARIS (AP)—Basel Roger Auboin, French financial expert, was named director general of the Bank for International Settlements.

Mr. Auboin was formerly public counselor of the National Bank of Roumania. At present he is Secretary General of the French National Economic Committee.

Hanes Nomination To SEC Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Banking Committee has approved the nomination of John W. Hanes of North Carolina, to be a member of the Securities Commission.

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MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (116th); trained nurses, also practical governesses; infants nurses. N. Y. C. Th. 4-8242.

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TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 1632.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS. Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear, and custom-made garments of all kinds at very moderate prices. On all merchandise purchased, 5% to 10% discount to Monitor readers. Located in the wholesale district. 345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN with some nursing experience to give companionship and care; references required; Christian Scientist preferred; only residents of N. Y. C. and environs considered. Write Box W-31, Suite 1509, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 463 West 130th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

PAYING GUESTS

KIMBERLY STONE, Hampton, Va.—Comfortable home; temperate climate; interesting country; $12-$13 week. Old Point, Langley Field, Williamsburg nearby.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave., S. S.—Attractive rooms, running water; opposite The Mother Church; nearby garage. MISS SLACK.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1601 Mass. Ave.—Newly redecorated and newly furnished rooms, suitable for business men; near the Christian Science church.

NEW YORK CITY—Lady wishes to rent furnished two-room suite with bath, in exclusive, centrally located apartment house; references required. Telephone mornings, EL. 5-8182.

N. Y. C., 255 West 108th, corner Broadway—Sunny front, homelike, twin beds, river view; single, private bath. Ask for 10 A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—An experienced butler, and wife as cook, desires position; or will take janitor's work; good references. ISAAC LAHTI, 611 41st Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WIDOW—American, experienced, wishes position as companion-secretary, practical attendant, or managing housekeeper; driven car; free to travel. Box V-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED TO BUY

CAN pay right amount for used overcoat, size 42, good condition to give to a willing helper. Write Box H-38, Suite 1250, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-1260.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 116 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4698. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

SEE PAGE 22

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 900,000
Previous day 1,017,394
1937 sal. to date 390,694,787
1936 sal. to date 471,822,183

Stock Market Is Generally Quiet; Some Steels Rise

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP) — The stock market bid for a rally today but met little response.

Leaders generally shuffled along without getting far in front. There were about as many small losers as gainers near the final hour. Dealings were slow, transfers being at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

The Far Eastern flare-up held much attention in boardrooms, but apparently was a minor market facter. Most offerings were attributed to year-end tax selling.

Steels Advance

Steels were prominent on the upside, although halving morning advances. Production at Youngstown exhibited some improvement while mill operations at Pittsburgh suffered a further decline.

Gold mining stocks were in fair favor. Homestake edged up to a new 1937 high and Alaska Juneau and Dome were in demand.

Gains of fractions to a point or so at one time were recorded for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Auburn, American Smelting, Anaconda, St. Joseph Lead, Sears Roebuck, Macy, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Can, Amerada, American Tobacco "B", Owens-Illinois, Wright Aeronautical and Sperry. Some retreated subsequently.

Behind most of the day were General Motors, Goodrich, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Cerro de Pasco, J. C. Penny, Eastman Kodak, Pennsylvania and American Telephone.

Laclede Gas common and preferred had a sinking spell following action of the Missouri supreme court in denying a rehearing of an order cutting gas rates.

Western Union was neglected as the company for 10 months revealed earnings of $2,946,403, or $2.82 a share, compared with $5,796,737, or $5.54 a share, in the similar period last year.

Bond Trading Quiet

The bond market shifted along with a smattering of small gains and losses today.

There were reports investors were making sample purchases here and there, to test the strength of the list, but volume remained modest.

Up ½ to 1 or more in the final hour were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Anaconda Copper 4½s and Pennsylvania Railroad 4½s. Down around 1 were Alleghany 5s of 1950, Erie 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Studebaker 6s, and International paper 5s.

U. S. Governments were 4-32s of a point higher to 2-32s lower.

Japanese issues, in the foreign group, were up a shade after yesterday's drop.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14 (AP)—Better demand for metals and a few shares in other groups gave the curb market a slightly improved appearance in late trading today, although there were still more losses than gains.

Lake Shore Mines and Aluminum Co. each gained around a point and fractional improvement was shown by American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil and Pittsburgh Plate Glass.

On the offside were Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging, Northern States Power "A," Sherwin Williams and United Gas.

Wheat Prices Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP)—Wheat prices rallied from an early fractional downturn and advanced as much as a cent above the previous close at times today.

December wheat, which rose to a high of 95⅜ after touching a low of 94¼, led the recovery movement which traders said was partly in sympathy with an upturn at Winnipeg and with strength in Chicago corn. Winnipeg December wheat rose about 2 cents at one stage. December corn here gained almost two cents, but around noon both wheat and corn prices had reacted from earlier highs.

Only moderate export business was reported in North American wheat but there were claims of a liberal business in United States corn, totaling 500,000 bushels since late yesterday. Winnipeg advices reported about 250,000 bushels of wheat worked for export.

Liverpool wheat closed ⅜ to 1⅛ cents higher. A leading international authority said the official Argentine crop report tomorrow is expected to be bullish.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in the stock exchange continued on a small scale and price movements were mixed at the close. The late decline in Wall Street Monday had a depressing effect and support was lacking. Steel and shipping shares were inclined to ease and other sections of the list after early declines, rallied fractionally. Transatlantic issues were quiet.

Paris—Industrial stocks closed heavy in the bourse today and international issues were lower. Suez Canal declined over 100 francs and Bank of France was down 85. Government bonds finished unchanged to 15 centimes lower.

Liverpool—Considerable covering in wheat futures took place today, in advance of the Argentine Government crop report to be issued Wednsday. Prices closed ⅝d to ¾d up.

Carbon Black Prices Reduced

NEW YORK—A large independent manufacturer has reduced carbon black for the third time within a month to 2¾ cents a pound (in bulk) in tankers and 3 cents a pound (in bags) in carload lots, a reduction of one-quarter cent in each instance and the lowest prices for black in four years. The price change, however, does not affect high grade and special or export blacks.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Dividends in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	37	37	37	—1
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	46	46	46	Dec 13
22⅝	7⅛	Adams Exp (.80g)	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Admiralty Mills (2)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	3	21	20½	20½	— ½
4⅝	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
80¼	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	5	49	48½	48½	—1½
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	18	11½	11	11½	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
58½	10	Allegpf xw	5	16	16	16	— ½
50¾	11	Allegpf $30 ww	24	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
59	11	Allegpf $40 ww	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
52½	10½	Allegpf pf	11	16½	16	16¼	— ¼
45⅝	13	Allen Ind (1.60)	9	18	17⅝	18	
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	159	155	159	+3
17½	9	Allied Kid (1a)	7	9½	8½	9	— ⅜
33¼	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	13½	13	13	— ½
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	21	8	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
85	49½	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	54	54	54	+1⅜
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	27	45⅜	43¼	45	+1
39⅜	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Dec 13
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	23	22	22	Dec 13
114½	51½	Amerada (2)	18	56½	55½	56½	+1½
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	57	57	57	—1¾
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	5	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (2g)	9	39½	39	39	— ½
121	73	Am Can (4)	23	75½	73½	75½	+2½
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	166	166	Dec 13
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	7	25½	24½	25	— ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	49	49	49	+ ¾
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	5	16	16	16	— ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 9
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	2	93	91½	93	Dec 13
23¼	5¼	Am Colortype	2	7⅜	7¾	7⅝	Dec 13
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	14	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3⅝g)	12	15½	14¾	14¾	Dec 13
1		Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	40	4⅜	4	4	
58⅞	17	Am & For P 6% pf	5	18	17½	17½	Dec 13
68½	19	Am & For P 7% pf	2	21¾	21	21	Dec 13
38½	5¾	Am & For P 3 pf	2	10	10	10	Dec 10
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	5	11	11	11	Dec 10
11¼	3½	Am Hide & Leather	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	25	25	25	Dec 11
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅝
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27⅜	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16½	16½	16½	Dec 10
17¾	6⅜	Am International	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	14	21¾	21	21¼	+ ⅜
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	64⅞	62⅜	62½	—2¾
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	6	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5	5	5	Dec 13
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¾g)	7	29¼	28⅞	29¼	
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Dec 13
16½	3	Am P&L $6pf (5¾k)	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅝
72⅛	26	Am P&L$5pf (4.683k)	6	35½	34¾	34¾	— ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	61	13⅜	12¾	13	— ¼
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	28	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅜
101⅜	68	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	4	68	66	66	—2
36	17¾	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
29	7½	Am Seating (1½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	52	48¼	46⅞	47⅜	+1⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	123½	123½	123½	Dec 13
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	5	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	32	32	31	32	+ ¾
26½	8½	Am Stores	5	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
56⅞	25¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	8	25¾	25⅜	25¼	
143¾	104⅛	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Dec 13
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*24	146⅝	145¾	145¾	—1¼
99	60½	Am Tobacco (5)	12	61¾	60¾	61¼	+1⅛
99⅞	61½	Am Tobacco B (5)	17	63¼	61½	63¼	+1⅝
150½	123¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	138¼	138¼	138¾	Dec 13
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	8	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	28	13	12¾	13	
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	Dec 8
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	3	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
79	25¾	Am Woolen pf	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Dec 10
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	149	31	30½	30¾	+ ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	2	48½	48	48	+ ¼
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	14	14	14	—1
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	26	25½	25½	—1⅝
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	99	98½	99	Dec 8
13¾	4⅜	Armour Ill (.70g)	13	6⅛	6	6⅛	
99½	64½	Armour Ill pf (6)	2	66	65¾	65¾	Dec 16
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	12	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅝
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	4	6⅜	6½	6½	— ¼
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	2	4	3⅞	4	Dec 13
24¾	6¾	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
101	58	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	4	65	65	65	—2
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	*1	40	40	40	Dec 9
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	44	40	38⅞	39½	— ¼
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	1	73	73	73	— ¼
55½	18	At Coast Line (11½g)	7	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¾
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 13
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	13	13	Dec 9
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	31	20⅛	19¾	20	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Dec 9
18½	5⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	9	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	6	6	6	
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	52	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Dec 8
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	16	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅜
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	28	12¼	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	32	32	32	Dec 13
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	9	16¾	16½	16½	+ ⅛
32	8½	Barker Bros	7	10½	10	10	— ¼
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	66	13½	12⅝	12⅞	— ¾
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	11	11	11	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	*3	16¼	16	16	Dec 13
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	95½	95	95½	Dec 13
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	13	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	9	17½	17	17	— ½
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	13	33	32	32	— ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (5g)	114	56¼	54⅞	56	+1½
154	122	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	143⅜	141¼	141¼	— ¼
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	11	90¾	88½	90¼	— ½
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	1	25½	25½	25½	—1½
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	61	28½	27⅜	28⅜	+ ⅝
48⅜	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	2	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+1⅛
25	13	Bond Stores (1.60)	2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	28	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	27	25¼	24½	25	
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	5	19	19	19	Dec 10
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
59¼	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	13	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	3	30¼	30¼	30½	Dec 9
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	30	30	30	—1
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Dec 13
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	3	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	35	9½	9	9	— ½
102¼	30	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	31	30	30	Dec 13
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
50	35⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec 6
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	14	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	5¼	5	5	— ¼
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	10	4¼	4	4⅛	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	5	18½	18⅜	18½	Dec 13
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	2	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅜
18⅜	6⅜	Burlington Mills (1)	23	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	8	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8	8	8	Dec 13
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	7	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
36⅛	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	20	19¾	20	
9¼	2¼	Butler Cod&Z (.10g)	*3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
33¾	6	Byers Co	4	10½	10	10	Dec 13
34⅝	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	17½	17½	17½	

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	21½	21½	21½	
52⅛	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	13	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	4	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	8	14½	13½	14	+ ⅛
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	32	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	2	30⅝	30½	30½	— ¾
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	6½	6¼	6½	Dec 8
35⅝	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	6	14¼	13⅞	14¼	— ⅜
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	4	93	91	91	• —1
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	5	51	50½	50¾	— ¼
105¼	100	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	10	98	98	98	—2
41¼	15½	Celanese Corp	15	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 8
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	25	25	25	— ½
30¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	8	29⅝	27½	27½	— ¾
12⅝	2	Cent Pdy	7	3½	3½	3½	
41⅝	8	Cent RR NJ	2	10	10	10	—1
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.60a)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec
86⅝	35¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	12	39½	38¼	39	— ⅛
23⅝	3½	Certain-teed	6	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	29	29	29	Dec 13
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
68⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	38	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Nov 19
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	24	46¾	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	7	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	7	1½	1¼	1¼	Dec 13
18⅛	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
22	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	2	12½	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	7	1⅛	1		
7¼	1½	Chi M St P & P pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
32	6¾	Chi Pneu T	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
45	20	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	29	28¾	28¾	— ¾
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8½	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	2¼	2	2	
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
22¼	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	Dec 13
15⅞	3	Childs Co	1	4½	4½	4½	
135¼	52⅛	Chrysler (10g)	228	55½	53¾	54⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (3)	4	13	13	13	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Dividends in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Change
18⅝	2	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Dec 13
48	30½	Clark Equip (4.80g)	7	39½	39	39¼	— ¼
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	3	27	26½	27	Dec 13
37	34½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	21	36⅝	35¾	36⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	13½	Clueti Peabody (1)	13	18	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
178½	93⅝	Coca-Cola (3a)	2	115	113½	113½	—1½
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	17	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
104½	86½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	99	98	99	Dec 13
62¾	30⅝	Coll & Alk (5g) -	7	34½	33⅜	33⅞	— ⅛
51⅞	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	Dec 13
35	17½	Columb Br A (1.80g)	5	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.80g)	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec 13
30⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.40a)	43	9¼	9	9	
108	68½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅝
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	70	70	70	
49¾	33½	Coml Credit (2a)	9	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
214	84	Coml Credit pf (4½)	2	83	80	80	—4
80¼	37¾	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	11	38⅞	37½	38½	+1⅛
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	98	95	95	Dec 7
21¼	5	Comi Solv (.60)	29	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅛	1	Comwith & Sou	2	2¼	2	2	
75⅝	34	Comwith & So pf (3)	10	41¾	40	41⅝	+ ⅝
149	31	Conde Nast	4	6½	6½	6½	Dec 13
19¼	4½	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	2	21¾	21½	21½	— ½
44½	21	Congress Cigar (1g)	*1	9	9	9	Dec 13
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft (½g)	31	15½	14¾	14⅞	
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	2	6½	6	6½	
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	88	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	98	98	98	+ ½
5¾	1	Consol Film	1	1½	1½	1½	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
13½	2¼	Consol Laundries	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
109¾	65	Consol Oil (.80a)	53	9¼	9	9⅛	
17⅞	7	Consol Oil 5 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec 1
105⅞	100¼	Consol Oil 6 pf (6)	1	115	113½	113½	—1½
39	24	Cont Can (1.80a)	2	37½	37½	38	— ⅛
11	1⅛	Cont Can (3)	42	41¼	39¾	40¾	+1
108⅜	107¼	Cont Can pf (4½g)	1	107	107	107	—1
25½	5½	Cont Dia Fib	2	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	
43¾	23	Cont Ins (1.80a)	7	28	27½	28	— ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Cont Motors	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	33	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	9½	Cont Steel (1a)	*2	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
63½	30⅝	Corn Products (2)	7	63	62	63	+1
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	165¾	165¾	165⅝	
19¾	7	Cotr (.10g)	8	4⅛	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
56½	23½	Crane Co (1g)	7	28½	25½	26¾	— ¾
20⅞	4⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	20	20	20	
108	68½	Crane Co (4a)	2	23¾	23	22	Dec 13
39½	10	Crocker First (.40)	1	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅝
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	4	70	70	70	
41	23	Comi Credit (4a)	9	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ¼
214	84	Coml Credit pf (4½)	2	83	80	80	—4
80¼	37¾	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	11	38⅞	37½	38½	+1⅛
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	98	95

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00 p.m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p.m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '43-48 June	105.31	105.30	105.30
1 3¼s '44-46	106.26	106.26	106.26
1 3¼s '45-43 reg	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 3¼s '46-44 reg	106.23	106.23	106.23
2 4s '54-44	110.28	110.28	110.28
6 3¼s '47-43	107.31	107.30	107.30
1 3¼s '48-46	108.16	108.16	108.16
4 3¼s '52-47	110.12	110.10	110.12
5 3¼s '51-46	107.22	107.22	107.22
2 3¼s '52-49	108.14	108.14	108.14
13 3¼s '53-49	99.14	99.14	99.14
46 3¼s '54-51	100.29	100.28	100.29
39 3s '55-51	103.27	103.26	103.26
9 2¾s '60-55	101.19	101.16	101.16
12 2½s '59-56	100.16	100.14	100.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	103.6	103.6	103.6
25 3s '49-44	103.29	103.29	103.29

Home Owners' Loan

11 3s '52-44	102.27	102.24	102.27

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4s '48	92	90	90
5 Alleghany 5s '44	73½	72⅞	72⅞
14 Alleghany 5s '49	64¼	64	64
62 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34⅝	33¾	33¾
14 Allis Chalm 4s '52	101⅞	101½	101½
8 Am&For P 5s 2030	58¾	58¼	58¼
1 Am Ice 5s '53	97	97	97
1 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103¼	103¼	103½
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	112½	112¼	112½
140 Am T&T 3¾s '56	109½	109½	109½
14 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	109 5-32	109 5-32	109 5-32
4 Am W W & E 6s '75	94	94	94
9 Anaconda Cop 4½s50	102¾	102¼	102¾
2 Ann Arbor 4s 95	40¾	40¾	40¾
3 Arm Del 4s 57	87	87	87
7 Arm Del 4s 55	87	87	87
14 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅝	108¼	108¼
7 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	105	105	105
2 ACLine 1st4s 52	92¼	92¼	92¼
4 ACL cll 4s 52	75¼	75	75¼
1 ACLine 4½s 64	76¼	76¼	76¼
4 Auburn Auto 4¾s 39	118½	118½	119½
34 B&O rfg 6s 95	53¼	51¾	53¼
24 B&O 1st 5s 48	83	82¼	83
29 B&O rfg 5s 95	43¾	42¾	43¼
8 B&O 5s 96 P	42¾	42¼	42¾
12 B&O 5s 2000 D	42¾	42	42
48 B&O cv 4½s 60	36¾	35¾	36
54 B&O 4s 48	78½	78¼	78½
1 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	74	74	74
12 B&O 5s S W 50	62	62	62
5 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	99¾	99⅝	99⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¾s 60	92½	92½	92¾
10 Boston&Me 5s 67	50½	50¼	50½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ 61	48¾	48¾	50¼
10 Boston &Me 5s 55	53	53	53
5 BotConMills 6½s 34	8¾	8	8
4 BotConM 6½s 34	8½	8½	8½
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	85	84	84
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	101½	101½	101¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	68½	68½	68½
9 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	91	90¾	91
7 Buf R&P 4½s '57	45	45	45
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	53	53	53
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113	113¼
37 Can Pac 4s perp	85⅛	85½	85⅞
14 Caro C&O 6s '52	108⅝	108	108
1 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	85	85	85
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	75½	75¼	75½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	8	8	8
2 Cen of Ga 5s '50 C	7½	7	7½
4 Cen Ill EGG 5s '51	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	41	41	41
26 Cen Pac 5s '60	75	74	74
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	98	98	98
5 Cen P ThruShL4s '54	98	97⅞	98
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	36	36	36
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	29½	29⅜	29½
4 Certain-teed 5½s '48	63¾	63	63
3 ChampionP&P4¾s'50	103¼	103¼	105¼
9 C&O 3½s '96 D	96	96	96
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	109	108½	109½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16	15⅜	15⅞
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15½	15½	15½
1 Chi & Erie 5s '82	107	107	107
9 Chic Un West 4s'59	17½	17	17
2 Chi I & L 6s'66	6½	6¼	6¼
37 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	12¼	12	12
61 CMSP&P aj 5s 200	3¼	3⅛	3¼
16 CM&SP gen 4s'89	28⅞	28	28
2 CM&SP 3½s'89 B	25	25	25
5 Chi&NW 6½s'36	23¾	23½	23¼
24 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	7	6¾	6¾
6 Chi&NW 4½s' 2037 C	11¾	11½	11¾
54 Chi & NW 4s'87	18¼	18¾	18¼
8 Chi & NW 3½s'87	17½	17	17
20 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	9	8¾	9
4 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	7¾	7½	7½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 C R I & P 4s'8	18¼	18	18
32 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	9	8¾	9
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	7¾	7½	7½
3 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	109¼	109¼	109¼
3 Ch Un Sta 2¾s'63	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89	89	89
5 Childs Co 5s'43	86½	86½	86½
7 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'68	102¾	102¾	102¾
19 Clev Cl Term 4¼s'50	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Clev Cin Linc 4½s'61	103	103	103
6 ClevUnTerm 4½s'72	104½	104½	103½
9 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	100	99¾	100
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	95½	95½	95½
11 Col & So 4½s'80	48¾	48½	48⅞
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	94¾	94½	94½
7 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	93¾	93½	93½
15 Colmbia G 5s 1951	82½	82½	82½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 6s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
15 Com'l Cred 2¾s'43	100	99⅞	100
3 Con Coal Del 5s'60	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s'46	104	104	104
80 Con Edis 3½s'56	104	104	104
20 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Oil 3½s'51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s'70	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Consum Pow 3½s'65	105⅝	105⅝	105½
4 Container 5s'43	89	89	89
3 Cub aNo Ry 5½s'43	41	40¼	40¼
2 Cuba RR 7½s'46	45	45	45
2 Cuba R R 5s'52	43	43	42
1 Dayton P&L 3½s'60	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	61⅞	61⅝	61⅞
9 D & R G 4s'36	13	12½	13⅝
2 D & R G West 5s'55	6	6	6
15 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	6	5⅝	5⅝
7 D & R G West 5s'78	9½	9½	9½
3 Det Ed 5s'52	108⅞	108	108⅞
1 Det Ed 4½s'61	113½	113⅛	113⅛
5 Duquesne Lt 3¼s'65	106	106	106
15 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	100	100	100
43 Erie rfg 5s'67	50¼	49	49½
9 Erie rfg 5s'75	50	48¾	48¾
4 Erie 1st 4s'96	85½	85½	85½
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	60¼	60¼	60¼
10 Erie cv 4s'53 A	53¾	53¾	53¾
4 Erie cv 4s'53 B	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	52	52	52
28 Goodrich 4s¼ '56	83¼	83	83
4 Goodrich 6s '45	95	95	95
12 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	102¾	103⅜
3 Gt Nor 5s '73	98¾	98¼	98¼
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	116	116	116
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 C	105½	105	105¼
31 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	94½	94¼	94¼
13 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	E9½	78½	78½
20 G Bay&W deb B	12	11⅞	11⅞
1 Hous OilTex 5½s'46	100	100	100
10 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	31½	31¼	31¼
14 Hud&Man rfg5s'57	82½	82	82
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '55	53½	53½	53½
9 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	39½	39½	39½
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	57⅛	57⅛	57¼
3 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63A	48¾	48½	48¾
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	56¾	56¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Interb R Tr 6s '32	17½	17½	17½
46 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	55	54½	54½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	54	54	54
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100¾
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	10	10	10
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	20	20	20
8 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70	69½	70
1 Int Paper 5s '55	79½	79½	79¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	90	90	90
154 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90	90	89¼
12 Int T&T 4½s 52	59½	59½	59½
37 Int T&T 5s '55	63½	63½	63⅛
3 Jones&Laugh 4½s '61	97	96¾	96¾
10 KC South 5s '50	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜
4 KCTerm 4s '60	70	69½	70
1 Kans G&E 4½s '80	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Koppers Co 4s '61	78	78	78
8 Kresge Found 3½s '47	101?	101⅜	101⅜
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	91	91	91
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	65½	65	65¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	64¼	64	64
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	29	28¾	28¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	28	27¾	28
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119¼	119¼	119¼
6 Louisv & Nash 5s '69	72½	72	72
7 Louis & N Ark 5s '79	104¾	104½	104½
2 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Maine Cen 4s '45	90	90	90
26 Manhat Ry 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	26	26	26
5 Marion St Ry 6s '47	70	70	70
8 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	98½	98¾	98¾
2 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	98	98	98
15 Met Ed 4½s '68	108½	108½	108½
5 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	99	99	99
1 Mil Spar & N W 4s '47	15	15	15
16 MSP & SSMarie 4s'38	10	10	10
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	14¾	14½	14½
1 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	13¼	13¼	13½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '50	39½	39½	39½
5 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	45⅞	45	45
1 M-K-Tex 5s '62 B	72	71⅝	72
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	39	38	38
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	22	22	22
29 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	24	23½	23½
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 D	24	24	24
49 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24	23½	23½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	22	21⅝	22
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	16	16	16
17 MonWPaPubSrv4½s'60	104½	103¾	103¾
2 MonWPa Pub Srv4s '66	84½	84¼	84¼
3 Monti Pow 3½s '66	88	88	88
5 Mor & Essex 3s '55	70	68½	68½
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	81	80½	80½
6 MorEssex3½s2000	73½	73½	73¾
3 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	114½	114½	114½
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51vtw	98⅜	98½	98½
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	101¾	101¾	101⅝
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106½	106¼	106⅞
2 N Y Pa Bos 4s'34	95½	95½	95½
6 N O Pub Bv 5s'52A	98¾	95¾	95¼
15 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	80	42	48
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	37	37	37
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	38	38	38
4 NY&Q'ns E&P3½s'65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	78½	78½	78½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	71¾	71¼	71¼
1 NYC cn 4s '98	83½	83¼	83½
35 NYC 3½s '53	86¼	86¼	86¼
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	71⅝	71½	71½
14 NYC&HR 3½s '97	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
2 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	90	90	90
2 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	84½	84½	84½
4 NY Chi&StL 6s '26	84½	84½	84½
6 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	77½	77¼	77¼
14 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	66⅛	66	66
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '66	92	92	92
4 NY Dock Co 5s '38	45¾	44¾	44¾
11 NY Edis 3½s '65	102¼	102¼	102½
3 NYNH&H 6s '48	23½	23	23
6 NYNH&H 4½s '67	23	23	23
3 NYNH&H 4s '57	9¾	9¾	9¾
6 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	17½	17½	17¾
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9¼	9¼	9¼
9 NY O & W gen 4s '55	6⅞	6⅝	6¾
5 NY Steam 6s '47	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 NY Steam 5s '51	105¾	105½	105½
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	106½	106½	106½
17 NY Tel 3¼s '47	103¾	103¾	103⅝
10 NY W& Bost 4½s 34?	1	1	1
4 Norfolk &Sou 5s 41?	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 ctf?	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61 A?	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Nort Pac 4s '97	117⅜	117¼	117¼
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s 57	103¾	103	103¾
1 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
12 Nor Pac 6s 2047	89¾	88¾	89
8 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	79	79	79
6 Nor Pac 4s 2047	75¾	75¾	75¾
17 Nor Pac 3s 2047	63	63	63
100 Nor Pac 4s '97	100	100	100
19 Ohio Ed 4s 65	103½	103½	103½
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Nnt Pw N Falls 3s 42	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	101½	101½	101½
1 Or-W Rail RR & N4s61	105¾	105½	105¾
7 Pac Gas & El 3¾s 66	106½	106½	106½
5 Pac G & E 3¾s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	105¾	105¾	106
4 Para Bway 3s 55ct	83	83	83
2 Para Pict 6s 55	89	89	89
7 Para Pict 3½s 47	73	73½	73½
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	43	41¾	43
2 Penn Dixie 6½s'46 A	38½	38½	38½
28 Penn P&L 4½s 81	101	100⅝	100⅝
15 Penn Co 4s 63	68	68	68
7 Penn RR gen 5s 68	106½	106½	106½
2 Penn RR 4½s 60	118½	118½	118½
2 Penn RR 4½s deb 70	85	85	89
24 Penn RR gen 4½s 81	98¾	98½	98¾
5 Penn RR 4½s 84	98½	98½	98¾
1Penn RR 4s 48 st	111	111	111
17 Penn RR 3½s 52	102½	102½	102½
42 Penn RR 3½s 53	98¾	98¾	98¾
18 Pere Marq 4½s 56	88	88	88
18 Pere Marq 4½s 80	72½	72	73
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Phila Co 5s 67	91½	91½	91½
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7 Phil Read C&I 5s 49?	4¾	4¾	4¾
2 Phil Read C&I 5s 73?	15¼	15½	15¼
1 Philippine Is 4½s'37	13	12½	13
1 Pillsbury P1 M 6s 43	100	100	100
1 POC & St L 4½s 77	103	103	103
5 Pitt&WVt 4½s '60C	60	60	60
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	83¾	83¾	83¾
22 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Potomac 1st 3½s'66	104	104	104
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	38	38	38
2 Readg 4½s '97A	14	14	14
3 Readg 4½s '97B	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Rem RaRnd 4½s 56	73	73	73
12 Rpub Steel 5½s '54	106½	106½	106½
2 Repub Steel 4½s '61	92¾	92¾	92¾
7 Repub Steel 4¼s '56	82½	82½	82½
1 Repub Steel 4½s '80	112	112	112
2 Revere Copp& 4¼s'56	90	90	90
1 Richfield Oil 4s '52	60	60	60
1 Rio Gr W cll 4s '49	30	30	30
4 StLArk&Le 4½s'34	10	9¾	9¾
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s '66	99½	99½	99½
7 StLIM&S4s R&G'33	63¾	63¼	63¾
2 StL Peo&NW5s'48	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 St L&P 5s '50D	9	9	9
6 St L&P 4½s '78	13	12¾	12¾
1 StL&P 4½s'78ctf st	11½	11½	11½
3 St L&P 5½s '60A	14½	14½	14¾
1 St L&P 5½s'60A ct	14	14	14
1 St L&P 5s '72 D	24	23½	23½
1 St L&P 5s '72 D ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '78 B	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '78 B ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '80 C	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '80 C ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '81 E	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '81 E ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '82 F	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '82 F ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '83 G	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '83 G ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '84 H	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '84 H ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '85 I	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '85 I ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '86 J	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '86 J ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '87 K	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '87 K ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '88 L	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '88 L ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '89 M	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '89 M ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '90 N	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '90 N ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '91 O	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '91 O ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '92 P	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '92 P ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '93 Q	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '93 Q ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '94 R	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '94 R ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '95 S	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '95 S ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '96 T	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '96 T ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '97 U	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '97 U ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '98 V	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '98 V ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '99 W	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '99 W ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '00 X	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '00 X ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '01 Y	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '01 Y ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '02 Z	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '02 Z ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '03 AA	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '03 AA ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '04 BB	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '04 BB ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '05 CC	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '05 CC ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '06 DD	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '06 DD ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '07 EE	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '07 EE ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '08 FF	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '08 FF ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '09 GG	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '09 GG ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '10 HH	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '10 HH ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '11 II	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '11 II ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '12 JJ	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '12 JJ ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '13 KK	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '13 KK ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '14 LL	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '14 LL ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '15 MM	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '15 MM ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '16 NN	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '16 NN ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '17 OO	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '17 OO ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '18 PP	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '18 PP ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '19 QQ	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '19 QQ ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '20 RR	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '20 RR ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '21 SS	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '21 SS ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '22 TT	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '22 TT ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '23 UU	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '23 UU ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '24 VV	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '24 VV ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '25 WW	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '25 WW ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '26 XX	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '26 XX ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '27 YY	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '27 YY ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '28 ZZ	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '28 ZZ ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '29 AAA	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '29 AAA ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '30 BBB	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '30 BBB ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '31 CCC	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '31 CCC ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '32 DDD	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '32 DDD ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '33 EEE	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '33 EEE ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '34 FFF	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '34 FFF ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '35 GGG	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '35 GGG ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '36 HHH	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '36 HHH ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '37 III	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '37 III ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '38 JJJ	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '38 JJJ ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '39 KKK	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '39 KKK ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '40 LLL	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '40 LLL ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '41 MMM	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '41 MMM ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '42 NNN	24	24	24
1 St L&P 5s '42 NNN ct	22	22	22
1 St L&P 5s '43 OOO	24	24	24
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General Classified

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EIGHT-ROOM modern colonial home; oil burner; two-car garage; convenient station and schools; Pelham, residential suburb of New York City. J. Townsend Walker.

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PRE-WAR Bechstein boudoir grand piano, black; in good condition. Apply PALMER, c/o MRS. YOUNG, Hill House, Milford, Near Godalming, Surrey

Also

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CHAS. R. HAIGH, Consulting Optician 6 Parker St., LIVERPOOL 1. Tel.: Royal 438

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.E.) Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Buildings, LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

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YORKSHIRE, Bradford—MRS. TROTTER, 189 Moor Ave., Great Horton. Comfortable board residence; terms inclusive.

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A domestic person seeks post (light duties) with Christian Scientist preferred. Box F, c/o Mackeggie, 170 Prospecthill Road, Glasgow S. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS—Board residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road

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LANCS.—Private Tutor can accept as Boarder, backward boy, youth, foreign student, to learn English. Box W-585, BCM/CMS London.

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Central Home comforts; 2 gns. Tel. Bos. 1659.

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Next door Christian Science church
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Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best.
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ENGLAND

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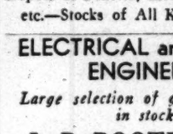
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Large selection of goods always in stock
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R. A. C. Appointed
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Efficient Staff at your Service

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"REDEX," "LE DUX"
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Station Square
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Harry Blackburn TEL. 158 ART FLORIST
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Good Meals—Moderate Prices
Lunch from 1/6
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Obtainable at the Clifton shops in Manchester and district. Also Bolton, Blackburn, Preston, Carlisle, etc.

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Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
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200 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £27.10.0. 20 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
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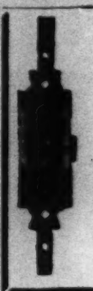
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

When only leafless trees he sees,
It is the oddest thing,
How Jack Frost paints his pictures
Of branches bright with spring
L.M.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Flower For Miss Peppermint

A Story for Children

"Percy Pig and Edward Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "stood side by side looking in at the window of the Five and Ten Cent Store. They had been standing there five or ten minutes and they were both looking at the same thing."

"Where was the Five and Ten Cent Store?" asked Jimmie.

"It was on Main Street," said Uncle Peter, "right next to the post office. You see, Mrs. Pig had asked Percy to mail a letter for her at the post office, and, of course, Edward Elephant had come with him and helped carry the letter. It had been a long walk, but Mrs. Pig had said it was a fine autumn day and no school, and the walk would be just as good for them as if they played in the yard, and the letter really was important, because it was an answer to an invitation to an afternoon tea and she had forgotten to give it to the postman. Best of all, she had given Percy and Edward five bright pennies apiece to spend as they wished. When they had posted the letter they looked at each other.

"'And now, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Now indeed, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Ice cream cones, Edward?' said Percy.

"'Ice cream cones, Percy,' said Edward.

"But on the way to the nearest soda fountain they had stopped at the window of the Five and Ten Cent Store, and there they stood and looked."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"After all, Percy," said Edward, "an ice cream cone is soon forgotten"

"What were they looking at, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"An artificial rose," said Uncle Peter. "It was made of paper, but it looked like a real rose. The tag on it said it cost just 10 cents."

"I'd rather have an ice cream cone," said Jennie.

"So would I," said Uncle Peter. "But we are neither Percy Pig nor Edward Elephant. They looked at the rose and then they looked at each other and then they looked at the rose and then they looked at each other.

"'I am thinking, Percy,' said Edward.

"'How Miss Peppermint, Edward?' said Percy.

"'Would enjoy, Percy,' said Edward.

"'Finding such a pretty flower on her desk, Edward,' said Percy.

"'We could get to school early, Percy,' said Edward.

"'And put it there before she arrives, Edward,' said Percy.

"'After all, Percy,' said Edward, 'an ice cream cone is soon forgotten.'

"'Even a chocolate one, Edward,' said Percy.

"'I have already almost forgotten the one I was going to get, Percy,' said Edward.

"'So have I, Edward,' said Percy.

"Then they looked some more at the artificial rose, and without saying another word they went into the Five and Ten Cent Store and bought one just like it."

"The next school morning," continued Uncle Peter, "when Miss Peppermint came to school there was a beautiful artificial rose blooming on her desk and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant hiding behind their desks. But Miss Peppermint pretended not to see them."

"'Oh! Oh! and again Oh!' cried Miss Peppermint, clasping her hands. 'What a lovely rose! Who do you suppose could have given it to me?' And neither Percy nor Edward said a word."

Obnoxious Literature

Whatever in books or reading weakens the conscience or corrupts the moral feelings should be rejected as evil.—Porter.

Off to Distant Shores

Monitor Camera Club From Miss S. Lewis, London, Eng.

Looking Out Across Gray Waters From Largs, Scotland

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Another easy cryptogram for today in which the single letter and apostrophe offer certain clues. But do not be too sure that oft-repeated letters are always vowels:

*ABCBD *AEABD AEFG'H I ABFG JK AEFGMBH *ABAABDL. NOBDR EL COB ABFG JK AEFGMBH ABAABDL *ABCBD *AEABD AEFG'H?

An Enigma

To five and a fourth of five append,
One-third of one taken then
Let fifty follow, and to end
Affix two-thirds of ten.
Two-thirds of this will yield sweet sounds,
The whole with perfume sweet abounds.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BIRD to HAWK in four moves.

What Are the Numbers?

If the difference of two numbers multiplied by the greater is 150, and multiplied by the lesser is 96, what are the numbers?

Fun With Antonyms

Ten words and their antonyms follow yesterday's list of synonyms.

1	pacify	curtail
2	grant	scatter
3	forbid	arouse
4	repel	separate
5	collect	permit
6	augment	withhold
7	affix	attract
8	proclaim	maintain
9	shackle	ignore
10	nullify	unfasten

(Answers Appear on This Page.)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

'The Well Is Deep'

(John 4:11)

It will be recalled that when the woman of Samaria talked with Christ Jesus beside Jacob's well, she expressed the utmost incredulity when he spoke to her of the "living water" which he could provide—assuming, not perhaps unnaturally, that he had reference not to any metaphorical or spiritual refreshment, but simply to water in its ordinary sense. "Sir," she objected, "thou hast nothing to draw with, and the well is deep" (John 4:11).

It is of interest to note that the well by which they conversed has been identified with practical certainty; and it is as true now as then that "the well is deep"; for, looking down into it, one can see the gleam of its water 80 feet below the level of the ground, and consequently completely out of reach of the thirsty traveler who may be unfortunate enough to have "nothing to draw with."

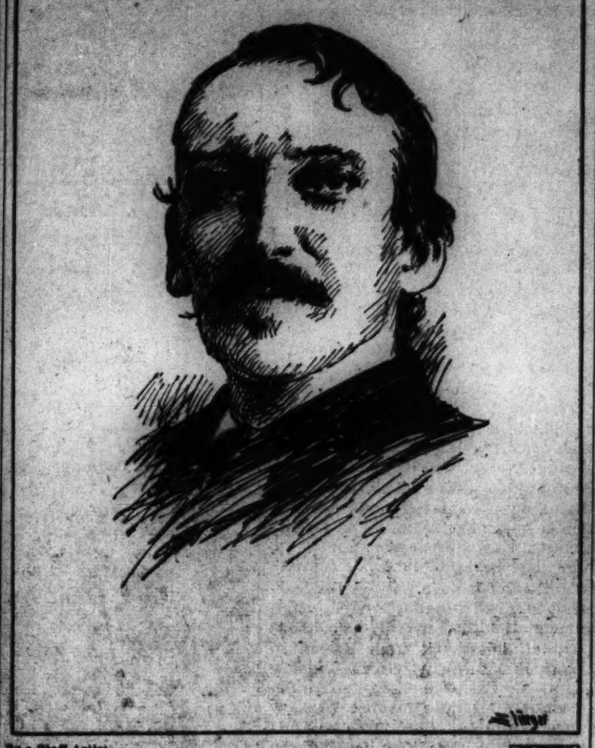
Needless Waste

Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud. I will build a schoolhouse in every valley over the earth. I will crown every hillside with a place of worship consecrated to the gospel of peace.—Charles Sumner.

Quotation for Today

GENTLY I took that which ungently came,
And without scorn forgave;
Do thou the same.
—Coleridge

Lines About Leaders—108



By a Staff Artist

Robert Louis Stevenson

(1850-1894)

R. L. STEVENSON was an essayist, novelist, and poet.
He added a delightful contribution to romantic literature.
He was born into a family of civil engineers in Scotland.
From the usual point of view he passed for a backward child.
But as to composition and drawing, he proved remarkable.
At 6, he dictated a complete History of Moses to his mother.
Then he illustrated the MS. with pretty colored pictures.
Yet there was never any doubt as to what his career would be.
From grandfather to father, the Stevensons were engineers.
And to the grandson naturally the business must be transferred.

* * *

WHEN the young man engaged in engineering he won a medal.
He had worked out useful improvements in lighthouse apparatus.
But he was so unhappy that his father allowed him to study law.
Stevenson therefore became an attorney and he opened an office.
He secured one case which brought him a fee of 4 guineas.
Then he could not struggle any more, so he left the practice.
He would settle down, in his true lifework of literature.
Wanderings in France, in Germany, in England, followed.
Meanwhile he worked on, trying to support himself with his pen.
He scribbled and recast essays, tales, verses, letters, plays.
Then a new impulsion rose up in him, the desire for adventure.
At 29, he sailed as a steerage passenger over to America.

* * *

"BEFORE the morning God arose and planned the coming day.
Afar before me, forth He went as through the sands of old,
And chose the friends to help me beside the Gates of Gold."
Thus wrote the poet from San Francisco, where he had arrived.
But he was soon in Europe again—in Switzerland, with his wife.
He worked with unremitting pursuit to the ideal he had in mind.
The publication of "Treasure Island" brought his success.
The publication of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" brought him fame.

* * *

IN 1889, he landed in New York amidst a great ovation.
Yet he did not stay there long; he must see more of the world.
A little pleasure yacht took him to the South Sea Islands.
He sojourned at Honolulu; he remained months at Tahiti.
The simplicity and charm of Samoa finally won his heart.
He bought some land at Upola and had it cleared off to build.
How delightful to see an estate emerging from the wilderness!
How splendid to keep open house like a feudal lord!
Besides, he was fascinated by the natives and beloved by them.
Did they not call him Tusitala, the Teller of Tales?
Did he not regard them as his associates and his friends?

* * *

ONE DAY a delegation of chiefs appeared at his threshold.
Might they express their gratitude to him in their own way?
"Yes," answered Stevenson, wondering what they had in mind.
The men built a beautiful road to his house through the bush.
The work done, they called it "Road of the Loving Heart."
In 1893, a 28-volume edition of the author's works appeared.
He had given more than stories; he had given his own charm.
If his characters were left out, his atmosphere would remain.
And he would still be dear to the peoples of both hemispheres.

* * *

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Mecca for Stenographers

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Home of Sir Isaac Pitman, Who 100 Years Ago Invented His Shorthand System, in Wooten Under Edge, Glos., Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Mother's Boy

Inspector (to new policeman): "I shall have to put you on night duty for a few weeks. Do you think you will be all right?"

Policeman: "Sure! You see, my mother said she would come round with me for a night or two till I got used to it."—Montreal Star.

And On It Goes

Bessie had a new dime to invest in an ice cream soda.

Minister (who was calling): "Why don't you give your dime to missions?"

Bessie: "I thought about that, but I think I'll buy the ice cream soda and let the druggist give it to missions."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

—Koralle, Berlin

"Tut! Tut! Stupid things these modern clocks! How does one tell time by them?"

Conserving Every Drop

A northern farm hand went to work for a Texas rancher. There had been a long drought, and every man on the ranch was hoping for rain. One day it started to sprinkle, and the farm hand, to show his delight, began to dance in the rain.

"Hey, you," shouted the ranch owner, "come in out of the rain!"

"Oh, I don't mind it a bit," called back the farm hand.

"That isn't the point," insisted the rancher. "I want every drop of that water to fall on Texas."

The McTavish Family Goes Skiing

An Official

The official of a large New York bank was visiting a friend up-state. At the dinner table the first evening he noted the presence of another man.

"I suppose this is the hired man?" he asked.

"No," interposed his friend. "He's the first vice-president in charge of cows."

Daily Anecdote

One String; One Wheel

Paganini, the great Italian violin virtuoso, was noted for his parsimony. He was also celebrated for his ability to play a whole composition on one string. History, however, does not state that this art was developed with a view to economy.

One night he was to play at a concert in Florence, at which he was billed to play the prayer from "Moses" on one string.

Leaving his hotel rather late, he jumped into a carriage, to avoid keeping his audience waiting. The distance to the theater was short, and when he arrived he asked the driver, "How much?"

"For you," replied the driver, "ten francs."

"What? Ten francs? You are joking," he said.

"It is only the price of a ticket to your concert," argued the driver.

Paganini hesitated. Then he handed the driver what he considered a liberal compensation and said, "When you drive me on one wheel I will pay you ten francs."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Practical Religion

(Editorial in Dallas Times Herald)
Dallas, Texas

When fire damaged the Ervay Street Methodist Church on Sunday, the congregation accepted the invitation of Rabbi David Lefkowitz and held its morning service in Temple Emanu-El.

This spirit of neighborliness is a tribute to both religious groups. It is warming to the heart of all observers. If it prevailed everywhere, the world would be a much pleasanter place in which to live.

Materialistic cynics may smile at the damage of a church by fire, but adversity has its uses. It gives human beings a chance to put their precepts into practice. It enables them to show that their religion lies deeper than the surface.

The occurrence of last Sunday reminds us that we are living in a nation where we have, not only freedom of worship, but genuine tolerance, and where people do not hate each other because of differences in their religion.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

In Elections

Question: It has been our practice to announce the result of each ballot, giving the name and number of votes each candidate received, as shown on page 196 of "Robert's Rules of Order, Revised," which is the parliamentary manual specified in our bylaws. One of our members has requested that at our coming election the number of votes be announced, but not the names, until someone has received enough to be declared elected.

(a) Would it be in accord with parliamentary practice to announce the result of a ballot by giving the number of votes cast without naming the candidate for whom they were cast?

(b) If it were decided to ballot in this manner and some member should request the names of those receiving the highest vote, could this information be withheld?

Answer: (a) Not unless the rule given in Robert's Rules of Order (page 196) is suspended by a two-thirds vote.

(b) Yes, unless the motion suspending the rule were reconsidered or rescinded.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blow the Bag

In this "windy" game an even number of players choose sides and each side lines up along a string that has been stretched, head level, across the room. Each of the two strings has a blown-up paper bag suspended from it by a short loop. (The longer the loop, the greater the difficulty in blowing the bag along the string.)

The "windier" side wins, of course, and appropriate prizes are little tin whistles, provided you can stand the din of victory!—B. W., Houston, Mo.

Similes of 1937

The author of "Similes and Their Use," Grenville Kleiser, has garnered from well-known writers the following significant similes for 1937:

His apathy gripped at my heart like an icy hand.—Kenneth Roberts.

He was as tense as a fiddle string.—George P. Warts.

A ghostly sheet of old newspaper joined me and leaped along beside me, bounding loose-jointed like a dancing clown.—J. S. Erskine.

The idea was as full of risks as a sieve of holes.—Mary Hastings Bradley.

The words were like lead shot dropped into a pool.—Samuel Carter III.

The Milky Way lies like a transparent pearl across the deep southern sky.—J. B. T. in The Christian Science Monitor.

She waited a moment, poised like a lance.—William C. White.

A stock market has nerves like a frog.—John T. Flynn.

Leafless peach trees lifted their pruned branches to the sky like brown begging hands.—Anne Cameron.

The attempt was like fighting fog.—Anon.

He licked his lips much as a cat about to start on a saucer of cream.—Albert Richard Wetjen.

As the unfolding bud blossoms into the full beauty of the rose, so the unfolding petals of spiritual thought blossom into the full understanding of God.—Gertrude S. Dauriac.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Peter Piper pick'd a peck of pickled peppers. Where is the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper pick'd?

An Enigma: Violet.

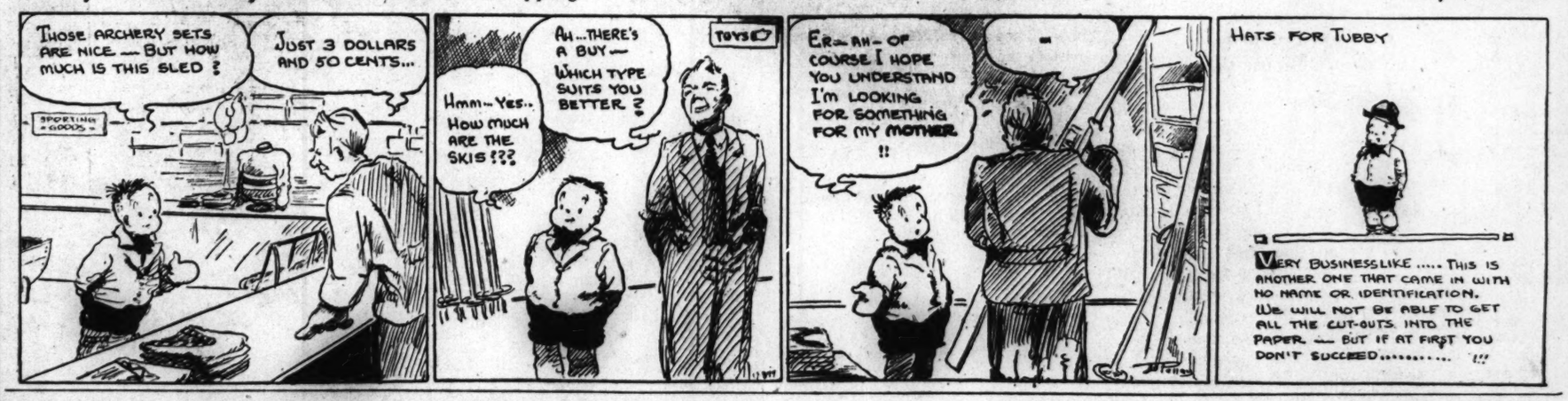
Letter Changing: Bird, bard, hard, hark, hawk.

What Are the Numbers?: 20 and 12.

Fun With Antonyms: Pacify—arouse; grant—withhold; forbid—permit; repel—attract; collect—scatter; augment—curtail; affix—separate; proclaim—ignore; shackle—unfasten; nullify—maintain.

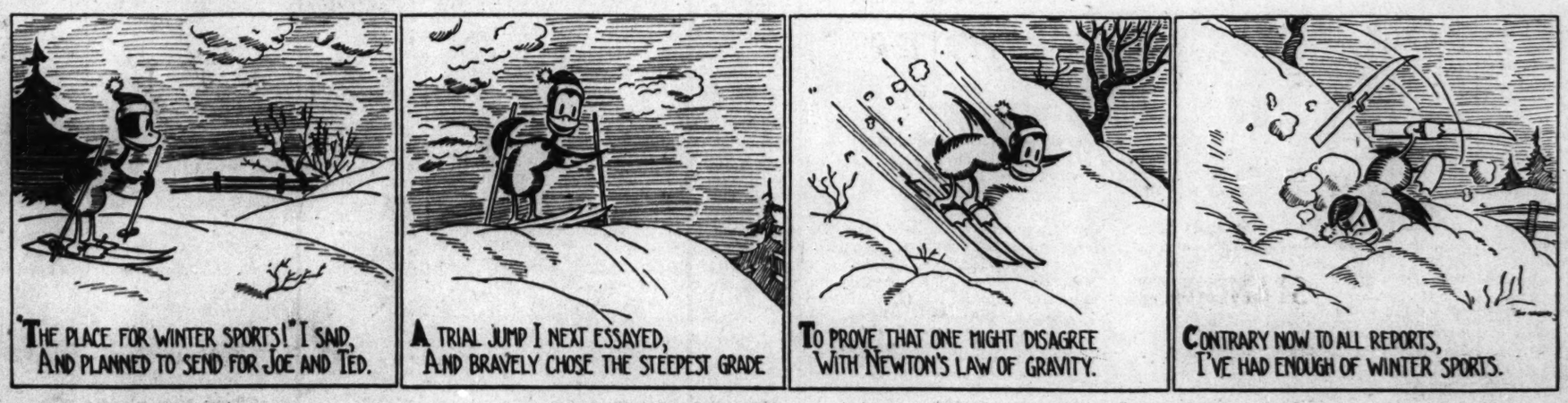
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Shopping*

By Le Pelley


THOSE ARCHERY SETS ARE NICE — BUT HOW MUCH IS THIS SLED?
JUST 3 DOLLARS AND 50 CENTS...
SPORTING GOODS
AH...THERE'S A BUY— WHICH TYPE SUITS YOU BETTER?
TOYS
HMM—YES.. HOW MUCH ARE THE SKIS???
ER—AH—OF COURSE I HOPE YOU UNDERSTAND I'M LOOKING FOR SOMETHING FOR MY MOTHER !!
HATS FOR TUBBY
VERY BUSINESSLIKE ..... THIS IS ANOTHER ONE THAT CAME IN WITH NO NAME OR IDENTIFICATION. WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GET ALL THE CUT-OUTS INTO THE PAPER — BUT IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED..... !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Winter Sports in Drakeville*

By The Hagers


"THE PLACE FOR WINTER SPORTS!" I SAID, AND PLANNED TO SEND FOR JOE AND TED.
A TRIAL JUMP I NEXT ESSAYED, AND BRAVELY CHOSE THE STEEPEST GRADE
TO PROVE THAT ONE MIGHT DISAGREE WITH NEWTON'S LAW OF GRAVITY.
CONTRARY NOW TO ALL REPORTS, I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF WINTER SPORTS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

The Spirit of the Bible

"ONLY if the thought and action of every one of us are guided by the spirit of the Bible can humanity win through to our ardently desired goal of happy and contented life for all." Out of deep conviction, out of daily experience in trying to heal the animosities of nations, comes Secretary Hull's recommendation of a sure guidepost for our confused and harried day.

Speaking on the radio Sunday, he pointed out what every alert observer of these times knows, that men's troubles are not in lack of material means, but that our "tragic shortcomings" lie rather "in the realm of the spirit." It is the wrong "spirit which animates human relations" that so often defeats efforts to improve conditions. Wise diplomacy may help, intelligent laws are needed, but neither avails much unless supported by the better thinking, the change of heart which Mr. Hull says comes only from daily seeking of divine guidance. As he puts it:

> Humanity desperately needs today a moral and spiritual rebirth, a revitalization of religion. There is no sure way to this supreme goal save through adherence to the teaching of the Bible.

Of course, it is not the eye-for-an-eye teaching that Mr. Hull would have the world follow; it is the spirit of the Scriptures exemplified in the do-unto-others teaching of Jesus. For that is what we mean today when we speak of the "spirit of the Bible." Mary Baker Eddy once said, "The central fact of the Bible is the superiority of spiritual over physical power."

The great message of the Bible for our day lies in the improved concepts of Deity which named Him Spirit and said: "God is love." Men and nations tempted to rely on hate and materiality need today more than ever the daily study of the Scriptures and their story of the triumph of spiritual power. Following Mr. Hull's admonition, they can transform their thinking and their world.

More for Relief

THE United States Government through the Works Progress Administration is preparing to increase expenditures for work relief from $100,000,000 a month to $123,000,000 monthly and to provide 350,000 additional jobs.

Thus does a business recession and a decline in industrial employment remind the American people that they are still improvising in relief policy and have not faced up to the question of what they are going to do about a permanent program or permanent organization for handling the new responsibility the government has assumed in the last five years. It becomes more and more apparent that however much the Federal Government might like to turn relief entirely back to the states and local communities it is going to have to contribute for a long time and at least to stand by for assistance in another emergency.

This makes it increasingly important that the United States should reappraise now its entire relief policy and undertake to put it on a more efficient basis. Temporizing should give way to more long-range judgment.

The WPA has been very useful. It has carried millions of the unemployed over a crisis. It has met the emergency for which it was designed. It has warded off despondency and destitution, preserved human skills and left a heritage of tangible and intangible public improvements.

But its shield is not wholly silvern. The WPA method has shown some weaknesses, too. It would be strange if these years of intensive new experience had not shown some room for betterment. WPA employment has proved expensive in proportion to the amount of relief provided. Deservedly or undeservedly it has become a synonym for loafing, and that is not wholesome. It has not apparently channeled workers back into private employment nearly as readily as it should. It represents what is in the long run an impossible hybrid between charity and employment.

These, at least, are the impressions of many close observers. How fully they may be justified depends upon facts of which no thorough and disinterested survey has been made. The need of a broad-gauge investigation and study is intense. It certainly should be ordered before another year's appropriation for relief is voted.

Meanwhile a few tentative or more than tentative recommendations can be made. Encouragingly it is reported that President Roosevelt still is resolved on balancing the governmental budget for next year if that is at all possible. The savings achievable by a greater use of direct cash relief instead of made work would be considerable.

This does not mean that work relief should be abandoned. It is excellent where genuinely needed work exists to be done. In those cases employment should be placed on a basis of competence instead of need, and the remaining need should be covered by direct relief under a maximum of local direction with regulations designed to facilitate quickest possible reassimilation into private employment.

Nationalizing Britain's Coal

THE most important domestic measure with which the British Parliament will be concerned this session is the coal bill. It is designed to put into effect certain reforms which have been recommended by all disinterested competent authorities for more than fifteen years, including a Royal Commission in 1926—reforms for lack of which this great basic industry has been the breeding ground of incessant discontent.

The nationalization which it is to promote, it should be explained at once, is not the nationalization of the coal industry which the Socialists desire. It is the nationalization of the "royalties"—that is to say, ownership of the coal and the power to lease coal-getting rights to the mining industry.

The state, acting through a body known as the Coal Commission, is to buy out the royalty owners for the sum of £66,000,000; and since it will be able to borrow this money more cheaply than private borrowers it will be in a position to reduce the charges payable by the collieries. Henceforward, after an interval of preparation, all the coal in Great Britain, whether now worked or remaining to be worked, is to be the property of the commission. It can make its own conditions for new workings.

Thus armed, the commission will be equipped with further powers to promote the reorganization of the industry. One of the most cogent grounds of complaint among the 750,000 men, the majority badly paid and poorly housed, has been that the industry is inefficiently conducted. This complaint has been justified. It is not that all or even a majority of individual owners are incompetent; but waste has arisen from the fact that the mines are managed in economic units which are too small; amalgamations which would have reduced duplication of services and other waste have been resisted by individual companies. Amalgamations should decrease overhead expenses and provide co-operative services.

It will be one of the chief functions of the new Coal Commission to arrange amalgamations, voluntarily if possible, but in the last resort by compulsion. It is a defect in the bill as at present drafted that it still leaves too many loopholes for obstruction; the procedure when compulsion is contemplated is too cumbrous. The bill may be amended in committee if the Government listens to its more progressive supporters. But even under the measure as now drafted the Coal Commission will be a body of authority so great that it will not be easy for reactionary mine-owners to resist its demands for effective reorganization.

The strengthening of the industry which will result from this measure might present dangers to the consumers. The Government has not forgotten that, and proposes to protect the interests of coal users by strengthening the safeguards provided under a previous act.

The reforms proposed are long overdue. Mr. David Lloyd George and the Liberal Party advocated measures similar to these in 1924. If they had been adopted, there would have been no General Strike in 1926. Britain's prosperity is intimately bound up with the proper use and exploitation of coal. The Government, though the action is belated, is at long last doing well in pushing this measure through during a period of comparative prosperity. For as soon as the reforms become operative the coal industry will be in a better position to maintain itself, and to provide power for other industries more cheaply, whether in the form of raw coal, or oil, or electricity, and under conditions more favorable to its own workers.

Gambling—Where's the Profit?

THOSE attending the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association heard some conflicting advice. Hardly had Cleveland's Director of Public Safety, former G-man Eliot Ness, completed his warning that rackets and gambling add greatly to the people's tax bill than Governor Hurley flatly urged retention of legalized betting in the Commonwealth because of the money it brings to the treasury.

These two views are irreconcilable. For gambling fosters the racketeering and lawlessness that costs so much to police and prosecute. If the taxpayers will pursue the two arguments further they will find that from total wagers estimated to run $40,000,000 a year the state treasury realizes approximately $2,000,000 annually from racing. This is supposed to go toward reducing the state tax collected from the cities and towns, thus, indirectly, relieving the levy on real estate. It costs about $1,000,000 a day to operate all the various town, city, county and state units of government in Massachusetts. In other words, the amount collected from racing would pay for but two single days of Bay State administration.

Deduct the imponderable costs of racing, which Mr. Ness stresses, and the amount of net gain to state is very small if it exists at all. Deduct the costs of personal and social insecurity which must be borne by the people, and where is the profit Mr. Hurley imagines accrues to the Bay State for harboring gambling?

Old New Englanders

Book News of the Day

BARROWS MUSSEY in WE WERE NEW ENGLAND (New York: Stackpole. $3.50) has let New Englanders of bygone days speak for themselves. Without editorial comment Mr. Mussey has presented significant selections from the writings of thirty-two men and women who lived in New England, beginning with the time of Thomas Morton of Merrymount and continuing almost to the Civil War. Through their eyes we can see Yankee life, at home, in school, church and business, on the road, at war, and even in the jails.

The thirty-two reporters were nonconforming colonists like Morton and Samuel Maverick; preachers like Cotton Mather, Jonathan Edwards, Lyman Beecher, and Edward Everett Hale; business men, some of them illustrious examples of Puritan rectitude, others more tinged with the dye of so-called wooden nutmegs—Amos Lawrence, on the one hand, John Neal (who was novelist, politician, journalist, secretary to Jeremy Bentham besides storekeeper) and P. T. Barnum, on the other.

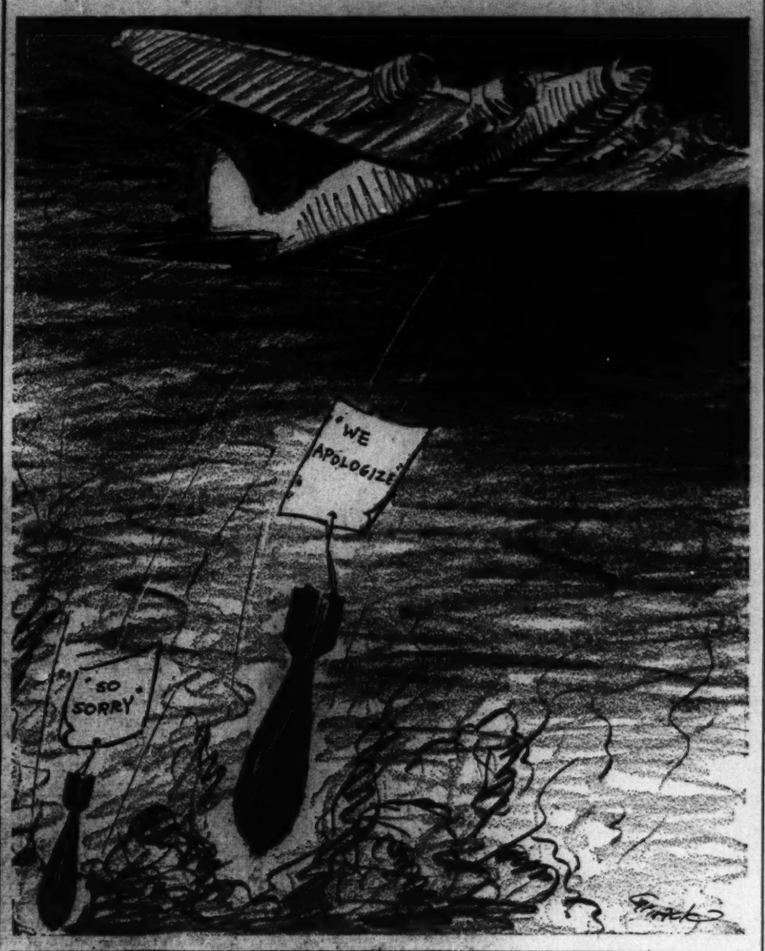
Madam Sarah Knight, ex-schoolmistress, tells, with spelling that is small recommendation for her profession, about her trip on horseback from Boston to New York in 1704. Anna Green Winslow and Julia Cowles, those two charming girl-diarists, the one a loyalist Winslow sent down from Nova Scotia to be "finished" in Boston, the other a débutante of Farmington, Connecticut, let us into the secrets of feminine apparel and maidenly introspection. From the little-known "Egotistigraphy" of Chester Harding, a fashionable portrait painter of the 1820's, we can get some idea of the sheeplike way in which Bostonians flocked to the studio of an artist when once society had given him approval.

Longest and most comprehensive are the quotations from the autobiography of Lyman Beecher; from the "Travels" of Timothy Dwight, president of Yale from 1795 to 1817; from Samuel Griswold Goodrich, who as "Peter Parley" became a popular writer for children and in his "Recollections of a Lifetime" presented a delightful and probably authentic picture of village life in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and from Josiah Quincy, whose vivacious account of Harvard College as he knew it in his student days has been a substantial basis for Harvard history about 1820.

The book is a windfall for readers who are curious about old New England ways. As for the old New Englanders themselves, the one quality above all others of which they seem convicted out of their own mouths, be they preachers, teachers, merchants or rogues, is smugness. Newspapermen, curiously, are an exception: James Bailey of the Danbury News, Joseph Tinker Buckingham of the Boston Courier, display the gift of humor that pricks self-satisfaction.

W. K. R.

Will It Come to This?



Temple Towers Across the Plain

FAR across the dusty Egyptian plain to where the temple towers of Edfou stand in sharp silhouette on the clear-limned horizon is our destination. But first it is necessary to cross the ancient river, to ferry the Nile very much as it was ferried in the days of Tut-ankh-Amen and Rameses II.

It is a business to be handled with care and deliberation, this. But nothing is more native to the Egyptian mood than the latter, while the frequent repetition of the proceeding now to be enacted has inculcated a good deal of the former.

The descent to the riverside is one of a couple of hundred feet or so, narrow and many inches deep in the fine and powdery dust of a land where it last rained on the night before Candlemas Day, 1927. But there is worse to come, for at the bottom of the steep pitch a sharp right-angled turn must be made onto some old planks carrying us to the battered deck of a craft that looks as if it had lately been rescued from the Museum of Egyptian Antiquities.

It is a kind of scow equipped with a ragged and much-patched lateen sail now in process of being set. Its deck is some eight feet square and guarded by low bulwarks scarce six inches wide. There is a long sweep or oar, though as a matter of fact it is nothing more than a heavy pole with no blade. This is to aid progress against the Nile's gentle current on the frequent occasions when the breeze fails.

* * *

Our automobile, fortunately somewhat diminutive in size, enters the descent. Its wheels whirl in the dust and it commences to slide. But with a frantic howl twenty natives spring to the rescue and the situation is saved. The car reaches the gangway to the scow's deck and hesitates. It seems mutely to implore its owner. But he is merciless. He "steps on the gas," the car lurches forward and upon the planks with inches to spare, and not many of them either. The side of the scow goes down with the weight and at least six inches oppose themselves to the last desperate plunge to the deck. The position has become critical. But once more the ancient and well-tested methods prevail. With another and still louder howl the Arabs spring to the rescue. They pounce upon the little car and all but lift it aboard by main strength. For this, you see, is the way things were done—if not by automobile at least by oxcart—5000 years ago. And this is a land that is unconcerned either with modernity or with time.

Across the broad plain, through scattered villages, among richly cultivated patches where irrigation brings wonderful results, past many a well where the precious water is being drawn up by the ages-old cog-wheel arrangement operated by mule and camel or maybe by ox and donkey yoked together, we whirl on our way to distant Edfou. Hours pass and by and by the mighty towers, best-preserved in all this ancient land, loom before us far away across the level countryside. They look singularly like immense grain elevators in the distance. But as we come close we find the great walls and towers completely covered with bas-reliefs and figures and hieroglyphics. Deep-graven in the sandstone is the record of centuries, the story of war and peace and the waxing and waning of kingdoms.

* * *

A flight of more than 250 stone steps leads to the top of the towers, and through a dim, uncertain and winding way upward we follow the caretaker, who has provided himself with a lighted candle. We contemplate the far-stretching panorama of Egypt which lies before us, then descend to have our luncheon in a sunny corner of the great court whose level is twenty feet below that of the adjacent village, so high had piled the accumulated dirt and debris of thirty centuries.

But the day wanes and, all too soon, we commence the long journey back to Luxor. The roads are uneven and our pace is slow. Moreover, as evening falls, the fellaheen and their animals and many a camel caravan throng the highways of the Valley of the Nile. Presently the sun sinks in a glory seen only in a dust-covered land, the light powdery haze turning the glow into many hues, like the passing of colored prisms before a calcium light. Native life alone is encountered through all the eighty miles back to Luxor. Rarely is there a suggestion of modernity anywhere. We are in the past, and it is a past of remote antiquity rarely paralleled in any other land.

M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

There's Something About the Season

By Frank L. Perrin

IT ISN'T all imagination, though it may be difficult to prove it by actual facts and figures. Every year (and many will agree with this) a determined decision is reached, after the holidays, that next year and thereafter, all this sentimentality will be forgotten. Probably we all smile a little, down in our sleeves or behind the evening paper, as we arrive at and confirm what we regard as a wise decision too long delayed. We remain faithful recruits to the new order and constant defenders of the new economic plan for months. Nothing can persuade or dissuade us.

But something always seems to happen. Some unexpected circumstance arises. Near home or in some little family circle far away a new arrival appears upon the scene. Jim takes a wife. She knows nothing, of course, of any such heathenish custom as that we have pledged ourselves to adopt. A youngster, a thousand miles away, is going to listen, for the first time appreciatively, to the carol singers and the peals of Christmas bells. If we had not visited the little fellow in the intervening period the whole thing would have been simple enough. Now it is all different. No one has told him that folks are trying to forget that there is real joy in giving.

* * *

So just now, unless I miss my guess, there are capitulations and readjustments going on in a million homes throughout the world, and joy because it has been discovered the habit of trying to make others happy cannot be broken, no matter how hard one tries.

An observer of superficials may insist that modern achievements and modern customs have brought us all a long way from the simpler observances of the holiday season as many remember them. It is true that much has been added. It is equally true, I am convinced, that nothing has been taken away. In more than fancy there is recalled a snow-bound holiday week in a snug farm home in the Middle West. There were few gifts, but there was candlelight, and warmth and gentle companionship. There was reverential observance of the occasion, and love. Essentially, despite outward appearances, changing times and changing customs have changed none of these. They remain, whether on the bleak prairie or in the palace, to bring to all of us sweet remembrances or bright anticipations.

But with it all there comes the thought of those who find it impossible to forget the mistakes, the failures, the tragedies of their experiences. Along the way, or secluded from the view of those of us who pass carelessly by, are the uncounted thousands of those to whom the season brings neither joy nor surcease. The temptation is to assume that the misfortunes thus imposed or endured are the fruits of folly, avarice or careless ignorance, and that those penalized are reaping their just deserts. How embracing and inclusive is our charity? How completely have we rid ourselves of the selfish resolve to forget those we love and those in need in this season of giving?

* * *

Happily we cannot forget. It may be that it requires a calendar, or greens, or bells, or snow, or the shouts of happy children to remind us. But it is better to be thus awakened and aroused than to plod on in stoical indifference to the urge within. I have seen the holiday season come and go in all sections of this new world, as we call it, in the bleak northwestern country in the old loghouse; in the sunny southland with its wreaths of holly and mistletoe, its firecrackers and revelry; in the far west with its orchards and its gently lapped coasts, and in New England, where, in the belief of many, St. Nicholas begins and ends his annual excursions. Nowhere is the occasion observed, it is convincingly recalled, without some heart being made lighter by some other heart being made happier because of the sharing of an abundance either of material things or of understanding compassion.

So it may be that the annual determination to close the book and forget all about the holiday season will be abandoned. It is not an impossibility that the insistent voice within cannot be stilled or muted. A flowing stream may be hindered in its usual course, but it is bound to overflow or find a new outlet. I guess our hearts are like this. It is beyond belief that they can be dried up. From their abundance they must give of what they are.

I am glad, no matter what my selfish resolves may have been, that there are somewhere boys and girls and older friends who do not, or cannot, forget the blessings of sharing, of giving and of sweet remembrances.

The Wide Horizon

Manhattan Management, 1938

By Wyeth Rushwood

NEW YORK

OF ALL the history-making changes the new year will usher in for New York City government through its re-elected Fusion regime and revised charter, none will offer more striking contrast to the Tammany pattern than the passing of local legislative affairs from the seamy tradition of aldermanic politics into the broadly representative hands of the new City Council. By adopting the proportional representation method of electing this chamber, the city overnight has shaken off the tyranny of party labels to a degree never before possible here.

Instead of the rubber-stamp aldermanic board, the new voting system has produced a Legislature nearly half of whose members are the antithesis of the errand-running ward workers of the old machine-dominated body. For years the ineptitude of clubhouse handymen, whose lawmaking was a chronicle of inefficiency and overt graft, had been deplored until a "real" legislative body became a major non-partisan objective here. Its attainment required charter revision, however, because the formula for Tammany's hold on city government was its integrated district system under which minority parties might poll thousands of votes, but could not elect an alderman unless they had a majority in some one district.

* * *

This revision came with Mayor LaGuardia's first election, and, following 1933, the electorate not only approved the proposed experiment of a new Legislature, but the new way of electing its members by borough-wide, instead of district, vote. Tammany had vigorously obstructed both proposals, and when it failed, turned to sabotage and wrecked the Fusion move to institute machines to simplify the proportional representation vote and even sought court voidance of the provision that the canvassers must qualify under civil service rules.

The regular Democrats, however, were able to win only an even division of the twenty-six seats, as compared with control of all save two of the sixty-five in the outgoing Board of Aldermen. Of the fourteen Democratic Councilmen elected, moreover, while the majority are typical of the old aldermanic order, two have exhibited a propensity for independence.

Proportional representation insures a non-partisan influence in city lawmaking never encountered in the Board of Aldermen through the generations that made it the oldest legislative unit in the nation, and none other than Councilmanic President Newbold Morris will be its spokesman. A member of one of the oldest families in New York, he is a political newcomer who proved so militant a member of the tiny Fusion bloc of Aldermen since 1933 that he had Republican-Fusion-Progressive-American Labor Party endorsement for his successful fight for his new city-wide office.

The city's last Board of Aldermen is now gently marking time. The members of the departing body are under no necessity to be perturbed over their forthcoming joblessness, since it was ever an aldermanic custom to regard the $5000 legislator's salary as a nice bit of velvet, few of the incumbents ever finding the duties attached too onerous to interfere with a thriving law practice, contracting or restaurant business or whatever their extra-official bent might be.

Three members face the happy prospect of retirement on pensions of three-fourths their annual salary, the dean being Frank A. Cunningham, twenty-eight years an Alderman, whose $7500 stipend as chairman of the finance committee insures an annuity greater than the earnings of the incoming Councilmen. It was he who replied to Samuel Seabury when asked during the latter's inquiry into Tammany city rule if he professed to any knowledge of the city's finances: "No, I'm not a financial man."

* * *

In Mr. Cunningham's view, the City Council looks like the same thing as the outgoing board, "only smaller," because "all they can do is pass the laws the same as we did."

"Our board will have a pretty good representation," he added, "and, of course, the Democrats will be in control. I don't see that there will be any difference.

"As for P. R., the people have seen all they want to of that. There is no saving. It cost about $900,000 to count the vote, and it will cost another $500,000 to get machines."

The Democratic organization was shrewd enough to concentrate its votes, in contrast with the good-government forces who allowed an excess of candidates to dissipate their strength; but the Tammany bloc can no longer serve as a political monkey-wrench for constructive and non-partisan policies that are the core of the LaGuardia program. Even with half the votes on the new body, councilmanic action is subject to the Mayor's veto power and to approval by the Board of Estimate or the test of popular referendum when it concerns changes of a fundamental nature. Moreover, popular mandate has given the Fusion Mayor control of the Board of Estimate, so that it is not now within the power of a nominal Democratic majority on the City Council to block his determination to complete in the next four years the structure for model municipal management of New York City.